The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 160.

INSURANCE.

ALLEMANNIA

FIRE

Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. C. SCHMERTZ, Pres't.
C. F. HERROSEE, Sec'y.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000.00
SURPLUS	104,749.21
	$304,749.21
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first lien)	$176,440.44
Loans on Call (amply secured)	66,190.81
Cash deposited, Third National Bank, Pittsburgh	47,871.41
Cash deposited, Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, bearing int.	5,000.00
Cash deposited, German Savings Bank, bearing int.	5,000.00
Interest accrued, but not due	3,467.24
Office Furniture	779.31
	$304,749.21

POLICIES ISSUED AT FAIR AND EQUITABLE RATES.

APPLY TO

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Office, 156 & 158 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS'

F. & M. Insurance Company,

BOSTON.

Organized January 1, 1873.

Capital (all paid in), - - $500,000.

GEO. C. CLARKE,

AGENT,

3 & 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT.

TO RENT--HOTEL,

In one of the most desirable localities on the West Side; doing a fine-paying, first-class business; 53 rooms. Health of the proprietor obliges him to discontinue. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Banking, Real Estate and Lawyers' Offices in Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts; also, in Speed Block, on Dearborn-st., all with good vaults, by
J. M. MARSHALL,
No. 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT---STORES

Nos. 46, 51, 56 Lake-st., with vaults.
Nos. 138 and 140 Wabash-av.
Nos. 128, 130, 185, 188, 195 to 211 South Clark-st.
Nos. 326 and 324 Wabash-av.
By J. M. MARSHALL,
No. 124 Clark-st.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. Strong Furniture Co.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

BOB SLEDS.

The celebrated Oviatt Patent Independent Runner, for sale, or built to order on 12 hours' notice.
A. A. ABBOTT,
Opposite 319 South Canal, cor. Beach and Sebor-sts.

Wholesale and Retail, Masks.

Best and finest assortment in the West at
SCHWEITZER & BEER'S,
154 State-st., near Monroe.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

Claims of all descriptions in any part of the country adjusted without charges unless collections are made. Also sue when required without attorney's fees. Promptness and reliability are features characterizing our transactions, and parties holding claims will please investigate us. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

LOANSON REAL ESTATE.

We can negotiate a number of loans of $5,000 to $10,000 and upward, for a term os years on central improved real estate.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

Highest Prices Paid in Cash

For claims and balances against all Chicago bankrupt insurance companies. Parties better call and see me before selling.
A. C. GREENEBAUM,
110 East Washington-st., bet. Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.

A. O. Slaughter,

Banker and Broker.

I can use A 1 business paper, but parties wishing to sell must bring it with them and leave it at my office.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

I pay the very highest price at all times for claims against all the Chicago bankrupt insurance companies.
J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. Hedenberg has been dissolved. The Real Estate and Loan Commission business will hereafter be conducted at 25 South Canal-st. (the same place as heretofore) by the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. NICHOLS & CO.
J. F. NICHOLS,
N. T. FITCH.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 25, 1873.

SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE FIDELITY

Savings Bank

AND

Safe Depository.

JOHN. C. HAINES, President.
THOS. B. BRYAN, Vice Pres't.
JARED GAGE, Cashier.
CHAS. J. HAINES, Asst. Cashier.

Cash Capital - - - $200,000

Now at Southeast Corner of Fifth-av. and Madison-st.

Deposits of Five Cents and upwards received in the BANKING DEPARTMENT, and interest allowed thereon.

This institution WILL REMOVE, Feb. 1, to their new FIRE-PROOF BANK BUILDING, within which are their EIGHT GREAT

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,

NOS. 143, 145 & 147 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

This institution has found it necessary to DOUBLE THE CAPACITY of their Depository to meet the increasing demands occasioned by the late great fire, now have accommodations for over Three Thousand Boxes, wherein Bonds, Deeds, Money, Bullion, Wills, Silver Plate, and other kinds of valuables may be deposited for safe keeping at a nominal yearly charge.

These vaults are now open to public inspection.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICE LIST.

SHAW'S

"HARD TIMES"

PRICE LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Now is your time to bring your family and get first-class pictures of them at half-price. $2.50 will pay for one dozen Rembrandt Photographs, Berlin finish, at SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st., for thirty days only. Avail yourself of an early opportunity.

	Old Price.	New Price.
Oil Portraits on canvas, life size	$100.00	$50.00
Water colors, 14 by 17	35.00	20.00
Photo. crayon	75.00	40.00
8 by 10 India-ink	12.50	6.00
Imperial cabinets	15.00	10.00
Cabinet photos, per doz.	10.00	5.00
4 by 4 or 8 by 10, in frame	10.00	5.00

The above prices are both for pictures from life, or copies of old pictures. Photographs of grown people or babies for the small sum of $2.50 for 30 days only. Cut this out and save it, as I do not intend to advertise hereafter. Come early, to avoid the rush, 137 Twenty-second-st. A cloudy day is equally as good as a bright day for photograph sittings. The excellent quality of Shaw's pictures are well known to all, as he is the oldest photographer in the city. They are of the very best, gotten up in the latest styles and improvements. Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.

SHAW'S,
137 Twenty-second-St.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Bargains

WE CAN RECOMMEND.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.

50 feet on Clark-st., near Pacific Hotel, at $900 per foot, on time.
25x189 feet on Madison-st., near LaSalle, at $1,300 per foot, 1-4 cash, balance on long time.
40 feet on Dearborn-st., between VanBuren and Harrison, at $425 per foot, on time.
Marble front house on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., at $5,000 less than it is worth. The owner is anxious to sell—must realize. Lot full depth.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Until March 1,

In order to prepare for the Spring trade, we shall continue to sell all garments ordered from Winter goods at "actual" cost, which we will guarantee.
We have a large assortment, and variety of styles.

WM. H. GRUBEY,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Cor. Washington & Halsted-sts.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

THE ANDERSON

STEAM HEATING CO.

Office and Sample Rooms, 107 Lake-st,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and dealers in Steam Heating Apparatus and Supplies. Are prepared to put in promptly the justly celebrated Anderson BASE BURNER AUTOMATIC STEAM HOUSE HEATER, which, for economy and effective working, is unequalled.
We are prepared to do promptly the piping of buildings, and furnish ALL KINDS OF STEAM RADIATION including plain and ornamental pipe stand Radiator and coils of all sizes.
We would call special attention to our INDIRECT RADIATOR for the introduction of pure moderately heated air into the apartments to be heated.
We also keep on hand and put up at short notice Heaters for the DISTRIBUTION OF HOT WATER THROUGH HOTELS, BATH-HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, &c., &c. Small steamers for mechanical and cooking purposes always on hand for immediate delivery. Samples may be seen and all information obtained by calling at our office as above.
Orders for Castings solicited and promptly executed.
JOHN ELLIS, Agent.
J. L. PLATT, President.
J. H. PIERCE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

In lots of from $5,000 to $100,000, in exchange for real estate and money.

CHILDS & MORTON and T. COLES,
146 East Madison-st., Room 5.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER,

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Special conclave Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., hall 681 West Lake-st.—Regular convocation Monday evening, Jan. 27, for business. By order of the M. E. H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 THE REPUTATION OF **BRAND, THE ARTIST** $3

Is a sufficient guarantee to those desiring Photographs, that at his PARLORS, 596 WABASH-AV., They will get nothing but the very best both in finish and material. His "Shadow" and "Rembrandt" Photos in Berlin Finish, Are of the finest quality, and until Feb. 15, can be had at $3 PER DOZEN. STUDIO, 596 WABASH-AV.

$3 THREE DOLLARS Will pay for one dozen of Brand's Best Card Photographs. $3

$3 CHILDREN'S PICTURES, Best Berlin Finish, only $3 per dozen, at BRAND'S, 596 WABASH-AV. $3

$3 COPYING. Take your OLD Pictures of deceased friends to BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied. Brand's Art Gallery, 596 Wabash av. $3

$3 **NOTICE!** TO OUR PATRONS. Owing to the great pressure of business at our Photographic Parlors, we cannot take orders for new sittings after 3 P. M. $3

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES.

We invite the attention of Watch buyers to our very large stock of FINE WATCHES of both foreign and home manufacture. We have the exclusive sale in Chicago of the celebrated "CHAS. E. JACOT" and "PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO." Watches, made and cased to our order, and which we offer at extremely low prices.

Bargains in Gold Chains.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Have removed their entire stocks from CANAL and MONROE-STS, to

121 & 123 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON,

Where, with NEW STORE and FULL STOCK, they will be glad to see their friends.
For next THIRTY DAYS we will offer great inducements to purchasers of

CARPETS, BEDDING, CURTAINS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

REMOVAL.

J. J. M'GRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

174 & 176 State-st.

REMOVAL.

MRS. WYANT, of 823 Wabash-av., has moved her business of dressmaking to 85 Twenty-fourth-st., where she will be pleased to see her old friends and patrons.
Instructions given in cutting by S. T. TAYLOR'S Superior System of Cutting Ladies' Garments.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

RAISINS.

25,000 Boxes

"LAYERS" RAISINS

And a full assortment of other grades, such as DeHesse, Loose Muscatels, London Layers, Seedless, in mats, halves and quarter boxes. Layers, and quarter boxes Layers, packed by T. McCullough & Sons, Malaga, expressly for this market. Imported and for sale by

J. W. DOANE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAIZE FLOUR! MAIZE FLOUR!

JONES & STAUDING'S PATENT.
CHEAP! HEALTHY! PALATABLE! NUTRITIOUS!
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
S. H. McCREA & CO., Agents,
187 East Washington-st.

W. PHILLIPS,

Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer,

132 DEARBORN-ST.,
Northwest corner Madison-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING,

And Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,
87 and 89 West Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE.

A Little More Inquiry for Cheap Lots and Suburban Lands.

Prospect of Active Speculation in the Northwestern Suburbs.

Improvements Around Douglas Park and the South Park.

Business Property---Mortgage Loans---Building Societies --- Transfers for the Week.

There appears to be more inquiry, more bargaining, and more persons congregated in the real estate dealers, offices than a week or two ago. The continued pressure for money, however, prevents the consummation of a good many transactions, and keeps the volume of transfers very small yet. The scarcity of capital—which is unusual for this season of the year—seems to be felt very largely by the very class of capitalists who are generally the most "flush" of money at this time from the receipts of their semi-annual dividends and interest. A large amount of insurance and bank stocks in New England and New York State have not paid as well the last year as they did previously, and this has probably had some effect to make the class of capitalists who usually have had a suplus of profits to invest permanently in something like real estate feel poorer this year. This, however, applies mainly to Eastern capitalists, and scarcely effects the large class of wealthy men of the Western and Southern States, who are continually investing a portion of their annual surplus profits in Chicago real estate. It seems reasonable, therefore, that the expectation of the usual speculative activity next March and April will not be disappointed.

There is a good inquiry for, and a good many sales of, a medium class of residence property at prices ranging from $60 to $100 per front foot. Much of what is bought is for immediate improvement, and indicates a large amount of building of cottages and wooden dwellings outside the fire limits next spring.

THE NORTHWESTERN SUBURBS.

The construction of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad along Bloomingdale avenue and northwestward through Cazenovia has increased the accessibility and value of a large tract of land lying south of the railroad, between the Chicago & Pacific and the Galena Branch of the Northwestern. A great deal of this property has changed hands at large advances during the last few months. The new Milwaukee & St. Paul Road also traverses the eastern part of the district between the two roads, and adds largely to its accessibility and value, so that by the construction of these two roads within the past year there is a legitamite reason for an advance in values. When the actual improvement that will be made in that quarter of the suburbs begins to show for itself next summer, from the building of the great Northwestern Railway shops, a mile west of Central Park, to the building of half-a-dozen new suburban stations this side the Desplaines River on the railroads above mentioned, it will probably start up active speculation in all the land between the city limits and Cazenovia and Harlem.

There is no special activity in any other quarter of the suburbs just at present, though in every direction suburban land is held very firm, and there are few localities in the vicinity of the city limits where land can be bought as low as it could last fall. This is specially the case with the property along the principal residence avenues south ot the city limits, and between the South Park and the lake shore. The improvement of the north end of the South Park is adding largely to the value of all the property in that vicinity, much of which will be improved with residences next spring.

ALONG OGDEN AVENUE,

west of Douglas Park, there is already a good deal of activity, with a prospect of more as the spring advances. The Board of Public Works approved, yesterday, a plan for the improvement of this important thoroughfare which will make it very attractive for residences. The avenue is 150 feet wide. The central 50 feet is already macadamized, and in fine condition for driving. On each side of this is a border 40 feet wide, with two rows of trees on each side the road. Outside the border is to be a concrete walk, 8 feet wide, on each side the avenue. Between Douglas Park and the city limits a building line 25 feet back from the street has been established, which will make a width of 200 feet between the fronts of the houses on that part of Ogden avenue. A large number—several hundred—elm trees 10 and 12 inches through have already been delivered on the ground, and will be set out along Ogden avenue and throughout Lawndale subdivision.

SUBURBAN LAND SWINDLES.

There always will be foolish people who will part with their money and property without knowing what they are getting in return, until they find out that they are swindled. THE TRIBUNE and some of the other city papers have several times warned the public against a so-called "Boulevard Subdivision," located in a swamp seven or eight miles west of Washington Heights. But during the last ten days, a respectable but not very smart citizen of Wayne County, Ohio, came up to Chicago, and traded his dwelling-house with three acres of ground, and also a sawmill, all in Wayne County, near the Town of Wooster, and worth probably $7,000, to a swindling fellow here for twenty utterly worthless lots in the "Boulevard Addition" above mentioned. There are, probably, transactions of this kind taking place all the time. The victims, in most cases, do not find out the swindle for some time, and then are frequently too much ashamed to undertake the task of recovery, which is, in fact, a difficult matter, and involves no little expense.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Very little has been done in the sale of business property during the last two weeks.

There is now a large district of business property, bounded by Monroe, Van Buren, and LaSalle streets and the Chicago River, which is being surrounded by first-class business buildings, and will naturally be needed for similar business buildings within a few years. This property is held at from $500 to $700 per front foot, and will probably be as profitable investment for capital as can be found in the business district.

MORTGAGE LOANS

are certainly easier to negotiate than they were a few weeks ago. We hear of loan agents now inquiring for borrowers of sums ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 on either inside property or well-located suburban lands. Contrary to the general impression about such matters, it is believed that lenders are quite as ready to loan on suburban lands as on inside improved property. The advance in values of suburban ground is more rapid, and gives the lender a continually-increasing margin of security, while in the case of inside property, much of it has probably reached as high a price as it will command for some years. To loans on improved property, there is also the objection that the value of most buildings decreases from year to year. These objections are, however, offset in most cases by insurance of buildings for the security of the mortgagee, and by the advantage of an income from rents to pay the interest on the loan. In this connection we print the following query to a New York City paper from one of its subscribers, and its reply thereto:

Is it obligatory upon parties who have given a mortgage on a house, and who have insured the amount of that mortgage in favor of the mortgagee, to surrender their policy to the said mortgagee, when said policy covers a risk amounting to more than the mortgage given? And is it legal, in case of the owners of the house refusing to give up their policy to the mortgagee, for said mortgagee to go and take insurance in his own name, and recover from the owner the amount of his policy? Does not that second policy stand void when the one taken by the owner bears a date far ahead of the second policy? Yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER.

Reply.—The mortgagor is bound to assign to the mortgagee a policy of insurance sufficient to cover the mortgage, or as large as may be satisfactory, and to place the policy in his keeping. It will do no harm to assign a policy which includes a larger amount, as in case of loss the difference will come back to the owner of the property. If the owner fail to place such a policy in the hands of the mortgagee, the latter may take one out for himself and charge the premium to the borrower. Neither policy would be void, unless surrendered.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

having already been the subject of some comment in our real estate article, we give the following, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, upon the working of this plan in that city:

We suppose that of the people in Philadelphia who have any money, probably one-third are interested in building associations. These societies are among our chief saving funds; their assets amount to millions of dollars; their shareholders are generally people of small means; their object is to enable thrifty working people to buy their homes; and to them and their advantages are traceable some of the main causes which have made Philadelphia a "City of Homes." Properly conducted, they are useful institutions, and many a man owes his start in life to the few dollars monthly paid into the Building Society. But, although they are created under a law of the State which fixes the method of operation, their safety and success are based almost exclusively on the good faith of the officers who conduct them. The shareholder, as a general rule, whilst thoroughly understanding the theory of a Building Association, knows scarcely anything of the practical management of the one to which he belongs. The annual report tells him that so much money has been received, and that it has been invested in mortgage loans; but of the character of the security on which those loans are based he knows nothing, unless he is of an unusually inquiring and scrutinizing turn of mind. He places his confidence entirely in the officers, and there is no more absolute confidence reposed in any of our financial transactions than in the case of the Building Society.

Notwithstanding the favorable experience of the Philadelphians in general, it appears that one Building Society there, the St. Albans, has turned out a swindle:

The dishonest officers were the President and Treasurer of the St. Albans Building Association, and in brief the charge against them, as shown by the testimony, is, that they had collected about $3,100, of which $700 had been spent for "expenses," and the balance they had loaned to themselves on questionable security. It was represented that an intermediary was employed in making the loan, but he was a man of straw and probably a myth, the money finding its way as soon as loaned into the pockets of the accused.

DEFECTIVE BUILDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me a few remarks upon the correspondence of Mr. T. C. Wallis in your issue of the 23d inst. Mr. W. proposes the enactment of a law making the architect criminally liable for *mala praxis*. If this point is not already sufficiently covered by the present statutes, then there exists a deficiency in the organization of this society, which should, in some manner, be remedied. The laws on this point in Germany are very severe. Architects and builders, beside, are examined and licensed, and forfeit their license for minor offences. Mr. W. also proposes to enact special building laws, and create an office of Building Inspector. On this point I beg to differ with him; for I firmly believe that such act will either be a dead letter on the statute book or a complete nuisance. I am somewhat acquainted with the operation of this kind of laws in Germany, and know that, even there, centralized and acutely regulated as Governmental power there is; where offices as yet are dealt out upon merit, and where officers, impressed by a sense of duty, are, upon the whole, incorruptible; where these laws, through a century's experience and able criticism, are brought up to some degree of perfection—even there, under all these favorable circumstances, observance cannot be fully enforced, nor will it ever. The best of such laws are, in their nature, prejudicial to individual development and to progress in the building-art, and create, by principle of reaction, a spirit of resistance, that actually exists through all classes of builders down to the hod-carrier, so that "accidents" in German cities are, after all, about as frequent as they are here. The existence of these laws explains the fact that, all things considered, we construct our buildings upon principles at least more rational than they do in Germany, although there technic education pervades the whole building-fraternity, inclusive of the working mechanic, while here things are left to take their own course, ignorance in many respects having full sway. Now let here our legislators, ignorant as they are upon this subject, enact some such building-laws, and let our inevitable ward-bummer inspectors see to their execution, what would be the result? Let us join in the prayer: *Beware us of building-laws.* The remedy for our building evils must indeed be sought in quite another direction; namely: 1. In the direction of introducing business principles into the building enterprises; and 2, in the direction of technic education for our architects and mechanics.

1. *The business part.*—It is a remarkable fact that men, well educated in business, and bent on doing all things on established principles of business, will nevertheless do the very contrary thing when engaging in a building enterprise. While they select their legal and medical counsel, in matters comparatively trifling, with profound circumspection, they select their architectural-counsel, in matters often involving their whole financial existence, as it were, at random. One architect is preferred because he is a "clever fellow," another because he is a relative of this or that man; still another because he has presented such a "nice plan," &c. The worst part of it, however, is, that no inquiry is made as to the nature and extent of the architect's services, no contract made, no liabilities discussed. Public business is done on no better scale. The old Board of Supervisors entrusts the construction of the Court House wings to strangers in the town upon the "merits of their plan." The result is known, but the damages, amounting to hundreds of thousands, are charged to "Providence." The last Board of County Commissioners entrusts the construction of the new County Jail and Criminal Court to a pair of irresponsible strangers, without contract or warrant, thus leaving half, perhaps a whole, million of the people's money to be spent at random, upon the doubtful counsel of questionable experts. The Building Committees for the new City Hall are about receiving plans. They will, of course, select what takes their "fancy," and cause four millions, or more, to be expended, as is fair to presume, upon the sole counsel of some irresponsible individual of doubtful character and capacity, and all this without contract or guarantee, be the result a building or a botch, a grace or disgrace. What we live to see is the result of our own doings. I, for one, opine that employers might as well go to "*business*" when going to employ an architect. Let them weigh matters by common sense; let them ask of their architects certain definite points, to be put down in writing and agreed upon, and matters will soon begin to improve. Let them, above all, hold their architects liable in dollars-and-cents for what they undertake upon their knowledge.

2. *Education.*—Let us have schools for the education of architects, and, more than this, let us have them for the education of the artisan. Let every workman be instructed in elementary drawing and practical geometry, and the necessity will be created for the man aspiring to be an "architect"—a governor over building-mechanics—to educate himself to a higher knowledge, or else be hooted. If this communication reaches some of the Trades' Unions, let them be summoned by it to cease spending fortunes on senseless strikes begotten by demagogues, but devote their surplus earnings to the erection of popular technic schools for the education of their members. Such proceedings would, indeed, win them immense popularity, and prepare the fundamentum for a better, more prosperous, and happier future. Please, Mr. Editor, excuse my treating this important subject thus briefly for want of leisure. Yours, very truly,

CHICAGO, Jan. 25. F. BAUMANN.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

J. L. Davis sold this week, for Joel Bigelow, his store, No. 376 State st, for $22,500.

West Harrison st, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Sub lots 4 and 5 of Lots 21 to 23, in Alice Lynch's Subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec 32, 39, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $7,500.

Blue Island av, 227 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,800.

Wilcox st, 233 2-10 ft w of California st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 16, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lincoln st, 230 ft n of Division st, e f, 10x99 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $250.

Lot 41, in Block 2 in Cushman's n ½ of Block 4, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 42, in same, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 1, of Haywood's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13; dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 27 and 28, in same, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 10, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Rucker st, bet Chicago av and Second st, e f, 24x92 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $700.

Tyler st, 72 ft e of Winchester av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,512.

North av, s e cor of Dania av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,200.

North Wells st, n w cor of Division st, e f, 25x86 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $5,000.

Honore st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, w f, 20x125½ ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $8,000.

Sub-Lot 13 of Bonfield's Lots 1 and 4, in Block 26, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 21, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

State st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $7,000.

Vernon av, near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 30 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 113 of w ½ Lots 120, 125, etc, in Bronson's Addition, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Part of Lot 6, in Block 18, in Sec 3, 39, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Miller st, bet Harrison and Gurley sts, e f, Lot 39, with buildings, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,975.

Flournoy st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Sub-Lot 14 of Lot 7, in Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $500.

Clybourne av, 291 ft n w of Webster av, n e f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $800.

Morgan st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 30x108 5-12 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 18, in Block 1, of Terry's Subdivision of Lot 7, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 16, in Cornell's Block 67, in Hyde Park, dated Dec. 27, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 11, of Bell's Subdivision in Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $600.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25: City property, number of sales, 133; consideration, $515,486. North of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration, $17,695. South of city limits, number of sales, 17; consideration, $47,880. Total sales, 156. Total consideration, $581,061.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Subject Again Discussed by the Board of Trade.

State Interference Not Favorably Regarded.

Compulsory Inspection Detrimental to Chicago Interests.

The Legislature Asked to Imitate the Example of New York.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects of the Board of Trade met again yesterday afternoon to consider the question of changing the law relative to the inspection of grain, etc.

The Chair, Mr. Brainard, stated the Iowa wheat was being carried by the Central and the Northwestern to Milwaukee as cheaply as they carried it to Chicago. The reason was, that Milwaukee graded wheat according to quality, and not weight, and hence it was graded higher. The Northwestern was carrying Iowa wheat through Chicago to Milwaukee.

Mr. Bacon stated that much of the wheat which reached Milwaukee came from Minnesota, and was of superior quality to that received at Chicago. The Inspectors at Milwaukee graded up the wheat which they received from points tributary to Chicago, and made it rather higher than that received from points properly tributary to Chicago. It was a scheme to get business from this city.

Mr. Randolph said Milwaukee had for years been in the habit of inspecting favorably grain drawn from competing points, always inspecting it higher than Chicago. He did not think this place should try to meet such a competition, but keep its own standard of inspections just what it was. Nor would the city lose by it in the long run.

Mr. Warren stated that the Milwaukee grade was well kept up, and that the Inspector was not governed by locality but by the intrinsic value of the wheat. Here they were, to a great extent, governed by weight, the result being that wheat which was as good as No. 1 was inspected No. 2.

Mr. Randolph said that under the law, weight did not absolutely govern the grade.

Mr. Wight offered a proposition changing the grades of grain in some respects. It was proposed to strike out any limitation of weight for No. 3 winter wheat, which Mr. Randolph opposed, while others insisted that it would be better to leave it out. Corn is graded as white, yellow, and high mixed, consisting of three-quarters yellow. The weight standard is left out in grading spring wheat.

Mr. Culver objected to going into too much detail at present. What he most feared was political appointments of officers. The Board was too small for the work to be done. There should be a Commission for Inspection alone authorized to appoint the Inspectors and fix the grades, all expenses to be paid by the grain. It was wrong for the grades to be fixed by law, thereby being unchangeable. It was impossible to fix grades by law which would meet a series of crops. New crops should sometimes be kept separate from the old—a matter which the present law did not cover. The Commission should also serve as a Board of Appeals in case of a dispute as to an inspection. The Inspector was now supreme. There was no way for settling claims for damages. He had nothing to say against Mr. Tompkins, but, like other men, he had made errors and blunders. His chief fear was that the whole business would become political, to partly cure which the Commissioners should be given low salaries. He had great confidence in Governor Beveridge, but they might not always be as fortunate in an Executive.

Mr. Brainard did not think it quite time to go into details of grading. They had better discuss main questions first.

Mr. Wright agreed with Mr. Culver that, as three-fourths of the grain received here belonged to Chicago merchants, they should be enabled to classify it, so as to make as much as possible out of it. Now they could not, for the inspectors had an inflexible rule. The trade was going to Milwaukee or Toledo, or through to the East, since people could not stand Chicago Inspection. One of his customers had constantly sent through to New York. The farmers were injuring Chicago commerce, under a mistaken idea that they were protecting themselves. They should be taught that their interests were identical with those of Chicago. He held all compulsory inspection wrong. The owners of the grain should be the only ones to classify it. Chicago merchants could not compete with others under this compulsory system. It cost the State $600,000 a year if it cost only a cent a bushel. Could the State afford such an expenditure to support a Board? It would be better to pension all the politicians. He believed a Committee could influence the Legislature to allow merchants to manage their own affairs. The Committee should report resolutions to be acted on by the full Board. He submitted the following:

Resolved, That all State laws establishing Boards of Inspectors, and maintaining compulsory inspection under the same, are detrimental to the interests of commerce, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That our Legislature is hereby requested to imitate the wise example set by the State of New York, in ridding commerce from the incumbrance of any and all compulsory inspection laws.

Resolved, That Chicago merchants, wish unrestricted commercial rights, are prepared to maintain the supremacy of Chicago against the competition of all rivals.

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby instructed to appoint a Committee of three which shall be charged with representing these views to our State Legislature now in session.

If they were passed, the supremacy of Chicago could be maintained, and they would hear of no more wheat going from here to Milwaukee. There had been no complaints of inspection, since there was no appeal. The Inspectors were under no control, and inspected according to their own views.

Mr. Randolph said the case was not parallel between here and New York. There the grain came in in small parcels. It must be inspected, and there must be an assurance the inspection would be observed. The absence of inspection had drawn the Board to ask the Legislature to do something. There must be some control over that which went into warehouses, and that was all which the State attempted to control. No private body could do that, and, if not done, the grain trade was insecure.

Mr. Wright was not against an inspection, but against a compulsory inspection made under the State. He wanted a voluntary and elastic one. The inspection was good before the State took hold of it. He favored a law, however, to preserve the integrity of the grain after it went into the warehouses.

Mr. Randolph stated he had not fully understood Mr. Wright.

Mr. Richards said if the State gave any authority in the matter, it must be full and complete. Chicago merchants should not be empowered to inspect grain they did not own, to the advantage of what they did. They could not ask the State to allow a few persons in Chicago to fix grades for the State.

The question of grades was again taken up, and that of oats and corn was discussed for some time. The grade of yellow corn was believed by some to be useless, if there was such a one as "high mixed."

Mr. Wolcott thought Chicago could not compete with Milwaukee under the present system of inspecting wheat. The Milwaukee wheat was better than that received at Chicago. They mixed fine Minnesota with other grades, and made a fair average grade.

It was stated that most of the Minnesota wheat was graded on the Mississippi River, and was graded here or at Milwaukee just as it was there.

Mr. Wright said they wanted to control their own inspection, and that was the chief point. They simply wanted the privilege of managing their own business. The Board of Trade should demand its rights of the General Assembly. He wanted no delays, but a Committee sent at once to Springfield. If they could not get their rights they would not do anything.

Mr. Bacon said they had had their rights up to two years ago, and the result was not satisfactory. It was not the inspection that was at fault.

Mr. Wright insisted that it was, and the inspection was drawing trade away.

One gentleman wanted the commission divided, since the railroad question was as much as one Board could handle. The Grain Commission must be here, and should be appealed to from the judgment of the Inspector. The great railroad question was, whether they were responsible for the property entrusted to them. If a farmer delivered 10,000 bushels of corn to a road, that exact amount should be delivered here. If the principle of responsibility was established, many warehouse abuses would be remedied. The Commissioners must disabuse themselves of the idea they had to meet once a month and do nothing. They were expected by the people to settle all these points, and that speedily.

Mr. Randolph said the Committee had heard nothing to the point. Mr. Wright wanted no State inspection all. He favored it once, but two years ago it was useless to ask the Legislature to allow the Board of Trade to do the inspection, owing to the prejudice in the country against the Board. He had then opposed the blending of railroads and warehouses, but was not listened to. The opinions of country members were now somewhat modified, and he believed they would consent to divide the Board and allow the warehouse companies to fix grades. They should ask the Legislature to do that or to adopt Mr. Wright's proposition.

Mr. Wolcott thought the present system of inspection was against Chicago.

Mr. Wright would take all he could get, even if he could not get all his rights. Still he would like to have his proposition pass as it was. He moved the Committee recommend that the Directors send a Committee to Springfield. The State should give up any inspection, but still regulate the warehouses and see that they acted as transfer agents. He believed the present warehouse management was all right.

The Chair said the warehouses were willing to do what was right, and to have their books examined, etc.

Mr. Wright's resolutions were adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Second Meeting of the Creditors—A Dividend of Four Per Cent Declared.

A meeting of the creditors of the Merchants' Insurance Company was held in the United States District Court-room yesterday afternoon, Register Hibbard in the chair. There were over one hundred persons present. The Register said the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing what the Assignee had done since the last general meeting. The supplementary report of the Assignee showed that there was a balance in bank to his credit of $138,034.95. The total amount of debts proved, on which a dividend of 4 per cent had been paid, was $5,250,000. Since the last meeting claims amounting to $606,287.78 had been proved and allowed. A dividend of 4 per cent would have to be paid on the latter amount before the other claimants received anything additional.

The Assignee, Mr. Rollo, said the amount which had been proved, and upon which a dividend was to be paid, was $5,856,287.88.

The Register did not think the balance in bank would justify a dividend of 3 per cent additional, as there was about $150,000 of unproved claims which were liable to be presented at any time. He did not think it would be safe to pay more than 6 per cent in all. Offsets were claimed by some persons, and there were what were called preferred claims. He had decided that the latter should be classed with the other claims, and Judge Blodgett would be appealed to to review his opinion.

A creditor asked what the securities in the hands of the Assignee consisted of.

The Assignee replied that he had bonds and mortgages and real estate. Offsets aggregating $15,111.10 were claimed against the mortgages.

Several creditors spoke in favor of declaring an additional dividend of 3 per cent; others thought 2½ per cent was all that could be safely paid.

No objection being offered, the Register announced that 2½ per cent additional would be paid to those who had received 4 per cent, and 6½ per cent to those who had received nothing. The dividend would be paid in about three weeks, that length of time being required to prepare the checks, &c.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. J. J. CARLIN.

In June, 1866, John J. Carlin, son of the late Philip Carlin, of this city, graduated with distinguished honors at Notre Dame University, Indiana, at the age of 17 years. He at once entered Rush Medical College, where he was a student for two years. In the fall of 1868, he left for Europe and entered the Medical Department of Dublin University, and remained there prosecuting his studies, until, in 1870, during the French and Prussian war, he joined the volunteer ambulance corps, ranking as an Assistant Surgeon. He followed the French army, and at the close of each battle rendered all the aid he could to the wounded. Being an excellent German scholar, he was repeatedly assigned to the charge of the German wounded, performing his labor of humanity faithfully and skilfully. After the war, he received from the French Government the decoration of a bronze cross, in acknowledgment of his services. Subsequently, in consideration of his special services to the Prussian wounded, he received from that Government the Iron Cross of Prussia. He renewed his studies in the University. In addition to his long course of medical study, he was an accomplished scholar and linguist. Eminently talented, and ambitious to be well informed in his profession, he remained in the University, but, unfortunately, early in 1872, signs of consumption made their appearance. At last, this brave, accomplished, and generous Chicago boy faded and died in the arms of the comrades and teachers who had learned to admire him. He died in December last, at the early age of 23 years.

DETERMINED TO GO WEST.

On Friday morning Officer Slayton and another officer, while waiting near the Michigan Central depot, were astonished at meeting a young woman whose face was familiar. This is not so astonishing as the circumstance that the young person was none other than the Springfield girl who had come West in male attire, Miss Annie M. Walker. She was clothed and apparently in her right mind. Slayton, who had arrested her at the Gault House on her previous visit, spoke to her, and asked her whither she was going. She said, with her usual good manners, that she knew where she was going, if he did not. The Chief of Police was asked yesterday if he knew anything about her. He replied that he did. He had just received a letter from her, which reads as follows:

SOUTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22, 1873.—*Mr. Washburn—Dear Sir:* I thank you very much for sending me home. The gentleman you sent with me was kind but stern. Otherwise I have no fault to find with him. I shall always remember you with pleasure, though I do think you transcended your duty. Give my compliments to * * * * and accept my thanks for the kind treatment I received from your family. I shall always entertain a high regard for Western ladies,—but, by the way, not for the reporters. I will not [illegible] you with any more, but bid you a pleasant afternoon, though it is storming. Respectfully yours,
ANNIE M. WALKER.

The reporters mentioned the fact that Slayton claimed to have met with and spoken to her on Friday. The Chief scarcely understood how this could be, but said he heard she had an uncle in Wisconsin. She was undoubtedly going to visit him. It is probable that the letter is spurious.

The London *Court Journal* says (whether in truth or irony we know not) certain aristocratic ladies of the West End of London, who are devotees of Ritualism, have found for themselves a new employment, which has the recommendation of being healthful in its influence. They cannot brook the idea of their sacred edifice being cleansed out by the hands of hireling menials, and they have formed themselves into a society called "The Phoebes," the members of which are solemnly pledged to do this work of cleaning the church. Ladies of the highest rank take their turn polishing the tiled floors, black-leading the stove, sweeping out the pews and beating the hassocks, burnishing the brass candlesticks and other paraphernalia of Ritualists. Some of the ladies complain that the work is harder than they expected; and it is not thought that their devotion will sustain them long in their self-imposed labors.

WASHINGTON.

Further Progress in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Startling Revelations Concerning Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire.

The Senator Requests Ames, by Letter, to Let Him Down Easy.

Senator Logan's Connection with Credit Mobilier Stock.

Additional Details of the Caldwell Senatorial Bribery.

An Administration Organ on the Mobilier Scandal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day was another field-day in the Credit Mobilier Committee. The examination of Oakes Ames was continued, and the old man was more pitiless than ever in his assaults upon the statements of the Congressional recipients of Credit Mobilier stocks, bonds, and dividends. He was first interrogated to-day as to John A. Logan's connection with the Credit Mobilier. His explanation was such as was anticipated in these despatches last night, to-wit: That Logan agreed to take the stock as a speculation; that his first dividend paid for the stock, and left a balance of $529, which was paid to Logan in the shape of a check; that Logan took the check, but in a short time afterwards returned the money, together with the interest thereon, for the time which he had kept it, and which amounted to about $3. He also stated that the reason why he had not previously included Logan was because he had not been asked as to whether more Senators had taken stock, the inquiry being limited to the members of the House. After some unimportant statements as to how members considered the agreement to take stock, Ames came to the case of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire. Taking the published testimony of the latter, he turned to that portion of it denying that Patterson had received any dividends from his stock or had received any money whatever on account of the Credit Mobilier. Here Ames produced a receipt, with Patterson's signature attached, dated Washington, June 22, 1868, and acknowledging the receipt of $1,800 that day from Ames on account of dividends of the Credit Mobilier. As might have been expected, this document, in view of Patterson's positive denials two days before, not only created a dramatic sensation among the spectators, but absolutely dumbfounded the Committee. Ames was terribly accumulative in his proof of his new statements as to Patterson. Without seeming to regard either the death-like stillness in the room, or the anxious eyes which were bent on him by every person present, he pulled out another paper. "Here is another of the same sort." This document proved to be another receipt for $757.24, dated Boston, May 6, 1871, in account of Credit Mobilier stock, also signed by Patterson; and then came a letter from Patterson to Ames, dated Washington, Jan. 4, 1873, instructing the latter with regard to his testimony, and asking him to correct his original statements before the Committee. After these startling developments, crushing as they did in one fell swoop the reputation of a man who has heretofore stood so high as the Senator from New Hampshire, the Committee seem to be in no mood for further business. A few irrelevant questions were asked in relation to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, when the day's business was concluded, Judge Poland intimating that the investigation should be brought to a close on Tuesday next.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE

was resumed to-day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The first witness sworn was G. G. Gage, who testified that Clapp, a member of the Legislature, was offered $1,200 by Len Smith to vote for Caldwell. Chester Thomas swears that he was requested by J. M. Steall, a member of the Legislature, to go to Caldwell and sell his vote. Thomas went to Len Smith and McDowell, and learned that Steall's vote had already been purchased for $500. Steall was informed by Thomas that the former had already sold to Caldwell, and it was not denied. Drenning, Sol. Miller, Columbia Simcox, Fenton, Insley, Hopkins, Warden, and James F. Legate testified for the defence. Miller and Drenning denied all knowledge of the $7,000 left in Carney's room by Anderson, and the remaining witnesses did not reveal any important facts. When James F. Legate was called, Sidney Clark asked him the following: Are you the same Jas. F. Legate who was reported by a Committee of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress to investigate the use of money in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, as having offered to sell the vote of a United States Senator for $100,000? The question was objected to by Caldwell's attorney, and Legate did not answer. It will be remembered that it was proved before the Butler Impeachment Committee of the House, after Johnson was acquitted, that Legate attempted to get Cooper, the Private Secretary of the President, to pay him $100,000 on the false pretense that Senator Pomeroy would vote for acquittal. At the conclusion of the hearing to-day, Mr. Morton notified both the prosecution and defence that the Committee had concluded to end the case on Saturday next. Three important witnesses will then be called for the prosecution, and five or six more for the defence.

STILL LIVES.

Innumerable telegrams have poured into this city from all points of the compass inquiring as to the truth of a rumor which had gained circulation to the effect that President Grant had been shot. Some of these telegrams had it that the President was assassinated by the knife, but most of them concurred in the shooting story. The President is alive to assure the country that if he has been killed it has been entirely without his knowledge. At least, this is the way he puts it.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GENERAL COWAN FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Grant is very desirous that General B. R. Cowan, of Ohio, at present Acting Secretary of the Interior, should accept the office of Commissioner of Indian affairs, which the President in person tendered him some time since. General Cowan is also strongly urged to accept the place by a number of prominent officials, who represent that the administrative ability which that gentleman has shown while in charge of the Interior Department as well as his large experience in high station, added to his acknowledged ability and integrity, would secure in that branch of the service an administration which would at once command the confidence of the public and the approbation of the Executive authorities. It is now probable that General Cowan will yield to the wishes of his friends. He has been thus far unable to come to any determination on the subject in consequence of the absence of Secretary Delano from the Capitol.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The total amount of the awards to British claimants by the United States and British Commission thus far is $274,997.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner is still quite feeble, and it is doubtful if he will appear in his seat in the Senate again this session. His attending physician still visits him twice daily, his last call being at 10 p. m., when he injects morphine into the Senator's arm to enable him to sleep.

ARMY RECRUITS.

One hundred and forty-five recruits were ordered to Louisville, for the Sixteenth Infantry.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

OAKES AMES CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the sitting of Mr. Poland's Committee, to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

Mr. Poland—Upon the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing a list of checks charged to Ames is one for $329, given to John A. Logan. What was that check given for?

Ames—It was a fashionable amount about those days.

Question—Will you state the transaction you had with Logan for which that check was given?

Answer—Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him a check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money with interest. I prefer that you summon Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Question—At what time was the contract made between you and Logan?

Answer—I think in December, 1867.

Question—He paid no money?

Answer—No, sir; only the $329, and that he returned to me, with interest.

Question—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract?

Answer—No.

Question—You received his bond with his stock sold to them?

Answer—Yes.

Question—And afterwards [the money dividends?

Answer—Yes.

Question—And after deducting the amount due you, he kept the balance of the $320 for him?

Answer—Yes. I remember that the same as I do all the rest.

Question—Did Logan ever receive anything more?

Answer—No, sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest. I think the interest amounted to $2 or $3. I can't remember dates or amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Logan.

Question—What was said about rescinding the contract, when the "money was refunded by him?"

Answer—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Question—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours?

Answer—Yes.

Question—So Logan made nothing?

Answer—No, only he had his name carried by the check for $329.

Question—That is all there is in this transaction?

Answer—Yes.

The witness, on interrogation by Merrick, said he thought the first propositions came from Logan to him in a general way. There were a great many people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise; thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let some of these have stock. The stock assigned to him by the Company was to carry out engagements previously made. He thought he had promised some gentlemen in Congress stock prior to December, 1867, as he had been trying to get these persons interested in the Union Pacific Road and the Credit Mobilier. He had sacrificed some of his own stock in order to fulfil engagements he had previously made. When he found he could get more stock from Company to fulfil those engagements he did so. Could not remember if he had any conversation with Colfax in reference to letting him have Credit Mobilier stock prior to December, 1867; did not think he had any conversation with Wilson. Mr. Patterson said he had spoken to witness previously, but witness could not remember; thought he had a conversation with Bingham and Scofield; did not remember as to Messrs. Garfield and Kelley.

Judge Poland—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed between yourself and Patterson.

Answer—I have. Ames then read the following receipts:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames eighteen hundred dollars on account of dividends received by him as Trustee on the stock held for my account. (Signed)

J. W. PATTERSON.

Question—You saw him sign it?

Answer—I wrote the receipt and he signed.

Ames then read the following:

"BOSTON, May 6, 1871.—Received of Oakes Ames two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, and seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents, in cash on account of Credit Mobilier stock. There is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and two thousand dollars in income bonds of the Union Pacific Railway.

(Signed) "J. W. PATERSON."

Witness said this paper was in his handwriting, but Patterson signed it in his presence. The $1,800 was a check given Patterson on the Sergeant-at-arms; the other is on the final settlement. The witness here handed in a letter written to him by Patterson. He received several others which he destroyed. This letter was written since this investigation commenced. He wanted me to make my testimony conform to it. I had lots of conversations with Patterson.

The letter was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1873.

Hon. Oakes Ames;

MY DEAR SIR: The facts in regard to the Credit Mobilier, so far as I had any connection with it, were as follows:

You came to me one day, knowing that a want of means was a chronic evil with me, and said: "Patterson, if you would like, I can let you have thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, which, I think, will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you." My reply, in substance, was that if you had anything which I could properly invest in, and out of which I could make some money, I would be glad to take it; but that I had not the money that time, and must defer it till I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I could have it later, when it might be convenient. You regarded it a perfectly legitimate transaction. At that time you did not, could not, anticipate you should ever ask for further legislation from Congress in respect to the road. You never did, except when it was forced upon you by the Secretary. After this conversation with me you may have had the impression that I should take stock some time, but for some reason or other, perhaps for want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the Company, I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you, when the value of the stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you $7,000 in money for stock and bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Morton immediately to sell as soon as it should go up reasonably in the market, which he did. I saw Morton on my way through. He said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, but he did not wish to have his name brought into the examination, if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on my return. Don't fail to correct your original statement before the Committee. It must not be reported as it now stands. Very truly, etc.,

J. W. PATTERSON.

Question—By Judge Merrick—Have you refreshed your memory as to all the members of Congress whom you let have stock?

A.—Yes, sir. There are none additional, except Logan. The reason that I did not mention him before is that he is not a member of the House.

By McCrary—Did Logan give you any reason for retaining the money?

A.—I don't think he did. Ames said, "I want to say further to the Committee, that I have been asked why I held this stock and why I did not give it to the members themselves." The reason was that the Credit Mobilier stock itself was not entitled to dividends. He said the stock was held by him in trust, he having signed a contract making himself personally responsible, and he was the only one who could draw dividends.

Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson, who introduced the resolution in the House four days ago, as to certain other roads to be investigated, and had been informed that he should question Ames, as he knew something about them.

Ames—Are you going to investigate me again?

Judge Poland made a remark about the conscience of certain of the gentlemen who held the stock, and Ames replied, laughingly: "Conscience! I am getting a rather low opinion of conscience since I have been here." [Laughter.]

Ames was then questioned as to the

DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD

named in Stevenson's resolution, but testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road as a gift. The witness was a stockholder; he believed that Allison and Blaine had also purchased and paid for stock in the road. No member got stock without paying for it. There was nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road. It had no connection with the Union Pacific.

ALLEY RECALLED.

John B. Alley was recalled, and corroborated the testimony of Ames in reference to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

At noon the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday, Judge Poland announcing that he expected to close the investigation then.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the session of the Wilson Special Committee, this morning,

ELISHA ATKINS

testified that he was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, but never a Director; was a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and a member of the Board of Directors of that road. The witness produced a two million dollar note given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Credit Mobilier, dated Aug. 4, 1869, indorsed by "Atkins, Trustee." He also produced an appeal bond for $600,000 given to secure judgment in the suit of the State of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier. He testified that this note was given for the purpose of securing parties on the appeal bond against damages resulting from the suit. He presumed the reason for making the note so large was to cover the possible contingency of it being paid in stock. He remembered of the amount of $126,000 being paid by the Union Pacific Railroad for expenses, but never heard that the money was used to influence legislation. Another account of $50,000 was paid before his connection with the road, of which he knew nothing. He still holds the note in the interest of the railroad company pending settlement with the Trustees.

OLIVER AMES

was examined as to the expenditure of large sums of money on account of Congressional expenses. He did not care to inquire into the particulars of the expenditures, but approved the report of the Committee on the subject. He supposed some of the money was spent in getting legislation through Congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He understood a great deal of it was spent in the quarrels of Dr. Durant with the Pawnee and Eastern Division Railroads. Dr. Durant had disbursed $435,000, for which he produced the vouchers.

The Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Committee on Elections this morning resumed the Caldwell investigation. Sidney Clark asked to have the evidence by Judge Asher before the Topeka Investigating Committee made part of the evidence in the present inquiry.

Judge Crosier objected, on the ground that it was merely hearsay. The question was laid over at the request of Judge Crosier. The journal of the Kansas Legislature during the vote for Senator was entered in evidence.

Judge Crosier also asked that Clark's testimony before the Topeka Committee be admitted as evidence.

Clark objected on the ground given at the last meeting, when questioned upon the subject. The Committee held that Crosier must read to Clark such portions as he wished to use.

Judge Crosier asked Clarke if he testified at Topeka that he did not furnish the list of the names of the bribed members of the Legislature to Cree, the editor of the Lawrence *Democratic Standard*. Clark could not answer the question.

G. G. GAGE,

of Topeka, was sworn, and examined by Morton. He was at Topeka during the Senatorial canvass; has no personal knowledge of the use of money; did not hear Caldwell say anything about it; did not hear Len or Geo. Smith, Tom Anderson, or Carney say anything of the sort; heard outsiders talk of it.

By Clark—Heard Clapp, a member of the Legislature, say that Len Smith had offered him $1,200 to vote for Caldwell; that was the day before the first vote; he said subsequently that the offer was $1,200 if Caldwell was elected, and $800 if he was not; he said he noticed the money but hated to take it; voted for Crawford on the final ballot, but for Caldwell on the joint ballot. Don't know whether he saw Smith; saw him in Smith's room; think the subject was not mentioned again at any time; don't know that Clapp had any considerable amount of money immediately after the election.

Trumbull—I want you to tell the Committee all you heard from any member of the Legislature, or any one who was electioneering for Caldwell.

Witness had told all he had heard on that point; knew of no other offered inducement of any kind.

By Clark—Thinks that Smith and Caldwell occupied the same room. Judge Crosier was in Smith's room with his friends; did not know Smith. Clapp asked him whether he should take the money; did not advise him; if he said anything about it, it was to tell Clapp to do as he thought best. Clapp saw Smith in his private room.

FRANK DRENNEY,

of Waukena, Kansas, was sworn and examined by Judge Crosier. Was at Topeka during the canvass. Favored Carney at first; when he got to Topeka, Carney was off the track, and supported Caldwell; don't know that there was a member of the Committee of Six working in the interest of Caldwell. We other gentlemen held frequent meetings to consult, but don't know that he heard any mention of the use of money at these meetings; thinks he heard the statements by Caldwell's friends, that such and such parties wanted money; don't think he ever heard Len Smith, McDowell, or Anderson say that such a man was too high, and would come down a little; never told Smith that he had put $2,000 in his hands as Treasurer of his county, to secure members from that county; never did any such thing; never said Caldwell was a little slow in providing for two votes from that county, and that he might have got them for $500 if he had been a little sooner; did not have $700 to secure the votes of that county; never said he had.

By Morton—Carney requested him to go to Topeka to work for him; he was there when the witness arrived and said he was off the track; that he did not feel like running against him (Caldwell); did not say that he had taken $15,000 for withdrawing; never heard of that arrangement; knew Caldwell by reputation; went in for him after consultation with Carney and Len Smith; there was no arrangement by which he was to be paid, except that Carney said his expenses should be paid; Len Smith paid his expenses; handed him $100, and asked if it would cover his expenses; said it would, and a great deal more; expected Caldwell would do him a favor if he asked him, but had no such assurance.

There was a great deal of talk about bribery, as there always is; heard two members of the Legislature, Sol. Miller and Mr. Morey, say that they were offered money; Miller said that Clark offered to give him the Lawrence *Tribune*, mortgaged for $14,000, worth $15,000, if he would vote for him; Clark said that he never owned the *Tribune*; Morey said to witness that Clark had offered him money; never heard anything of offers of money by Caldwell or his friends.

To Judge Crosier—Carney said at first that he did not want Caldwell elected; from what Carney said, witness thought that Carney wanted to come on the track again.

To Morton—Carney never said anything about having received any money.

To Hill—Never, at any time, intimated that he wanted his expenses paid; supposed Carney had told him that he had supported Caldwell.

By Clark—Was a candidate for the State Senate last fall; was defeated; Miller did not support him.

MR. THOMAS

was sworn and examined by Morton. Took part in the caucus, J. M. Steall, a member of the Legislature, authorizing him to negotiate for the sale of his vote; went to Len Smith and McDowell, and asked them if they wanted more votes; they said they did; told him that a member who opposed Caldwell would vote for him for $800; Smith said he could get all the votes he wanted for $500, or something of that kind; then went away; continued to talk with McDowell; during the conversation he became satisfied that Steall had been secured; McDowell said that Steall was their man; he complained that he had not voted as agreed; understood distinctly that Steall had sold his vote for $500, though McDowell did not say so; that was just before the joint ballot; went directly to Steall and said, "You are already sold; you have got the money in your pocket. I can tell you just what it is, you did not vote as you agreed. He did not deny these statements; went to Smith and McDowell to sell Steall's vote, because there was a common report that they were using money; knew nothing else that he thought it his duty to tell.

By Judge Crosier—Thinks the conversation related was in the hall at the Taffte House; it was in a crowd, but he did not think any one was listening; saw McDowell first; said he would see about the proposition; then he went away and soon returned with Smith; was in Caldwell's room, but had no conversation with him about the purchase or sale of votes.

DESULTORY.

Judge Crosier submitted to the Committee the question whether he was arrested by General Sheridan for stealing cattle.

Clark said he should want to ask if he was not discharged, and if he did not bring suit against General Sheridan for false arrest.

Thomas said he wanted to say that he never was arrested and never brought suit against Sheridan.

The question and answer were ruled out.

Thomas Miller was called.

Clark called for the reading of the law providing that no witness shall be questioned in Court on account of testimony given before a Committee of Congress. His reason was that some witnesses who had testified were not aware of the existence of the law. The law was read.

THOMAS MILLER.

The witness was then examined by Judge Crosier: Is publisher of the Kansas *Chief*; was State Senator in 1871; neither Tom Anderson nor any one else gave him $7,000 to influence the votes of his delegation; never said that he had that amount.

Jude Crosier read some of Anthony's testimony upon this point, which Miller said was not true.

Was at Topeka during the whole canvass; know nothing of the giving or promising rewards for votes.

By Morton—When he first went to Topeka, he was not pledged for either of the candidates, but favored Carney. The Senators from his county were instructed by their nominations to oppose Clark; four of the Representatives were opposed to Clark; one was unpledged; did not see Carney until after he had withdrawn; did not know of his arrangement with Caldwell; knew nothing of the use of money for votes. don't recollect any conversation with Len Smith or Anderson, the Sunday or Monday before the election; had a conversation with Caldwell; Carney asked him and other friends to see and tell him (Caldwell) that he (Carney) wanted him (Caldwell) to understand that he was to be elected by his (Carney's) friends; that he wanted them remembered in the distribution of offices; Caldwell said they would be remembered; don't know how the story of his bribery started; did not take a package of money as heretofore testified; charges had been made in the Kansas papers for the last two years; was not called before the Topeka Committee; don't think of anything he ought to tell under his oath.

To Clark—Asked Snoddy why he was not called before his Committee; Snoddy said he did not want him.

MAYOR O. J. HOPKINS

was examined by Judge Crosier. Was at Topeka during the canvass; had no conversation with Sneed relative to paying money for his vote.

Judge Crosier read Sneed's statement that the witness offered to bribe him.

The witness denied its truth; asked him to vote for Caldwell; gave him no reason for voting for him, except that Clark would not be elected.

To Morton—His expenses during the canvass were never repaid him; knew nothing of the use of money.

G. M. SINCOCK

was examined by Judge Crosier—Was at Topeka during the canvass; did not directly or indirectly authorize any one to draw on him for money to influence votes; did not advance money for that purpose.

To Morton—Worked for Caldwell; some one paid part of his expenses during the canvass; don't know who paid them; had not an understanding they would be paid.

CAPTAIN M. H. INSLEY

was examined by Judge Crosier—Met Carson here last spring; he took an affidavit relating to Caldwell's election from his pocket, which, he said, he had prepared for publication, because Caldwell had not treated him well; asked witness to tell Caldwell that he had a case before the Court of Claims; if Caldwell would give him money on it he would give him the affidavit and leave the country. Carson repeated the request several times, and he finally told him that Caldwell said he did not know Carson, and if he had an affidavit he had better publish it. The affidavit related to what Carson knew of the use of money in Caldwell's election.

L. J. WORDEN

was examined by Judge Crozier. Was Senator from Douglass County; first voted for Clark, and, in joint Convention, for Caldwell, according to a determination of twenty-four of Clark's friends formed in Clark's room; Clark consented to this decision after it was found impossible to combine with those who were not Caldwell men; third, that Clark told his friends not to decide for Caldwell, until they had arranged to be taken into the scheme. Clark said he thought if the caucus was to vote for Caldwell, he (Caldwell) should pay their hotel bills. Strickler was an active supporter of Clark.

Judge Crosier desired to ask whether Strickler told him that Clark had an arrangement with Caldwell for the payment of his (Clark's) expenses. This was for the purpose of impeaching Clark's statement that he did not try to make such arrangement.

The room was cleared, and the Committee decided that the question could be asked only to prove the existence of an arrangement.

That Judge Crozier did not desire.

Worden said that Snoddy was understood to be violently opposed to Caldwell and Clark.

To Morton—I advised Clark to see Caldwell in relation to the payment of expenses before I concluded to vote for Caldwell; these expenses included hotel bills and travelling expenses; think Clark said that the matter was left to Stevens, but am not sure; don't know whether the arrangement was made; knew nothing but by rumor in relation to the use of money by Caldwell or his friends.

By Crosier—Don't think he has heard Clark say anything about pursuing Caldwell after the election.

By Clark—Remember that Clark said before the final caucus, that while he did not want to occupy a factious position, yet the day would come when he (Worden) would regret having voted for Caldwell, but don't think that he said so after the caucus.

By motion—On the morning of the final vote, Clark was requested to bring Caldwell before the Clark caucus. He (Clark) made a speech, in which he said he hoped they would vote for Caldwell, and hoped they would be as true friends to him (Caldwell) as they had been to him (Clark).

JAMES F. LEGATE,

member of the Legislature, was examined by Judge Crosier. Voted for Caldwell; neither he nor any of his friends offered any inducement or reward for so voting.

Clark asked leave to ask the witness whether he is the same James F. Legate, who was reported by the Committee of the Fortieth Congress as having offered to sell a vote of a United States Senator for $100,000.

Judge Crosier thought that this question was similar to that he was refused permission to put to Thomas. The question was not admitted, nor was the report of the Committee of the House to that effect.

MR. CHARLES,

of Columbia, was examined by Judge Crosier. Was at Topeka during the election; understood, after he got there, that he had been telegraphed for by Finney; his presence had nothing to do especially with the sale of Finney's vote.

By Mr. Morton—Was at Topeka to assist in Caldwell's election; went voluntarily; started before Finney's telegram reached him; Finney said he was asked to send for him by Shoulecker, a friend of Clark's; his expenses have not been paid; no agreement for such payment was made, nor did he ask payment; don't recollect that he had any conversation with Caldwell about Finney's vote; told some of Caldwell's friends, on the evening after the first ballot, that they could depend upon Finney's vote; Dan Adams did not give him any money for Finney's vote.

To Carpenter—Did not offer Finney any money for his vote.

FELTON RECALLED.

Felton was recalled, and said that Snoddy was bitterly opposed to Caldwell. In reply to Judge Crosier and Morton's question, he said he was equally hostile to Clark.

BANK BOOKS.

Here the Committee called for certain books of Scott & Co.'s Bank at Leavenworth, which were sent for in compliance with Clark's request for both day-books, private general record, remittance book, journal, and ledger individual, and the balance book of January and February. The ledger and its index were produced, they being the only books sent.

Clark stated that he expected to prove by these books, and the examination of the bookkeeper for the bank at the time, that during that time Caldwell had paid, by means of checks, drafts, or notes, that passed through the bank, large sums of money to persons proven to have been his agents in the Senatorial canvass.

Caldwell said that he had not the slightest objection to the examination of the books, but he did not want his accounts published to the world.

Judge Crosier produced the ledger of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, of which he is Treasurer, in which Caldwell had an account in January and February, 1871. He said that this ledger would show all that the other books would show.

Morton said the examination of witnesses and Caldwell's statement must be concluded in one more day. The Committee's duties forbade it devoting further time to this case. The Committee then went into secret consultation and examination of the bank accounts. Morton announced that the investigation would be resumed at 10 a. m. on Saturday next.

Clapp, Sherwood, and Thomas, of Leavenworth, William Williams, Olathe, and C. B. Butler, Topeka, were summoned as witnesses for Caldwell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN ADMINISTRATION VIEW OF THE MATTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Times* is still laboring to prove that the Credit Mobilier revelations were only a campaign slander, but prints from its regular Washington correspondent an almost lugubrious account of the demoralization among the Administration ranks in Congress. The correspondent says:

"The lamentable lack of courage exhibited by the Republican majority in the House during the present session is evoking even more comment than the developments made by the several Committees here. We have a body of Republicans charged with the responsibility of maintaining the organization and discipline, as well as integrity, of the party, weakly and supinely surrendering the lead in matters over which they should exercise complete control, into the hands of their enemies. Emerging from a contest in which they achieved the greatest political victory ever recorded, they surrender the sceptre of their power and obey the dictatorial behests of the Democracy. From the first day of the session, when James Brooks cunningly suggested that in such a matter as the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee there should be no such thing as a party consideration, and twenty Republicans weakly succumbed, down to the present time, the Republican party in the House has abdicated its functions of leadership and control and tamely submits to be led by the nose into all sorts of awkward and inconsistent positions by such an unmitigated Democratic demagogue as Sam Randall. There isn't courage enough left in the House to even give decent treatment to the President's recommendations. The debate on Mr. Shellabarger's bill proved this conclusively."

To retrieve this unhappy state of affairs, the correspondent makes the following suggestion:

"It is not necessary that investigations should cease, nor that they should not be ordered; but it is absolutely necessary that the Republican majority in the House should give direction and control to matters of investigation."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate was not in session to-day, being adjourned over from Friday afternoon till Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the President was requested to furnish infrmation concerning the occupation by British subjects of land in San Juan Island, or other islands acquired under the recent award, and whether legislation on the subject is necessary.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. SARGENT also presented a minority report in the matter of the Sutro tunnel, which was ordered printed.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post Office, which was referred, on the objection of Mr. KERR, to the Committee of the Whole.

DISTRICT COURTS.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Judiciary Committee bill providing for holding the District Circuit Court of the United States in Wilkesbarre, Pa., after some discussion, passed—yeas, 98; nays, 50.

Several reports and private bills of no public interest were disposed of. At 4 p. m., Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Weekly Review of the Financial Situation--The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—During the past week the whole list of Government bonds has advanced, as the Syndicate will have to advance the market, especially for 10-40s and new 5s, before they can do anything in floating this large amount of $300,000,000. The European members of the combined Syndicate held a meeting in London, on Friday, to prepare a plan of operations.

The monetary situation has been marked by general ease. Business is chiefly at the legal rate, with a few exceptions at 4 to 5 on the one hand, and 1-64 to 1-32 on the other. During the week the Treasury office disbursed $1,215,000 in gold on account of interest, $34,600 in gold for bonds received, sold $1,000,000 gold, received $2,375,000 gold for customs, and $1,113,500 currency for gold sold.

Foreign exchanges have been strong and higher, although at the close extreme rates were not sustained. The gold speculation has been firm, with increased activity, and an advance from 112⅝ to 113¾. This rise has been produced by heavy buying for bull account, in connection with large imports and heavy shipments.

The stock market has been more active at higher prices. The fluctuations were frequent, and in some cases quite wide. Pacific Mail advanced 2⅛. Erie closed active at an advance of 3⅜. New York Central advanced about 2 per cent; Western Union, ⅜; Ohio & Mississippi, 3⅛; Wabash, 1⅛; Lake Shore, 2⅜; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 2⅛. Union Pacific declined 1⅜; Atlantic Mail declined from 13 to 6, and afterwards recovered to 9⅜, but closed at 8.

The bituminous coal stocks declined early in the week, but were firmer at the close. The anthracite coal shares have been dull at a lower price.

Express stocks generally firm.

Money opened active to-day at 7, but declined to 6. Prime mercantile paper, 8@9.

The stock market was quiet and irregular, opening lower and then reacting slightly. Erie stronger, under a rumor of a new corner forming. Senator Edmunds says the indications are that his resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all moneys due the Pacific Railroad will be adopted.

A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship and Samana Bay Companies, has just been elected President of the consolidated Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies, whose line extends from St. Louis to the heart of the Indian Territory. The Missouri Pacific is under 999 years' lease to the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and dividends are paid on the stock at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the first three years, 6 per cent per annum for the next two years, and 7 per cent per annum for the remainder of the lease.

Gold lower, ranging from 114⅛@113¾. Exports of specie will not exceed $3,000,000 for the week, of which $2,400,000 were American gold, sent forward, it is said, in the bull interest.

Government bonds active at the best prices of the week. The following calculation shows the amount of 6 per cent bonds likely to be called in during the negotiation of the $300,000,000 5 per cents through the Syndicates: Coupons of 1862, $235,000,000; registered, $32,000,000; coupons of 1864, $17,000,000; registered, $14,000,000—making a grand total of $300,000,000.

Flour closes dull and lower for most grades under $10.00. Wheat closes dull and lower for car lots of spring. Shippers are out of the market, and the mills buy sparingly. Winter quiet but firm.

Pork moderately active and steady; 250 brls new mess for February sold at $14.00. Cut meats—Dry salted shoulders easier at 5⅛c. Bacon quiet; short clear held at 8⅛c; 7⅝c bid, and 7¾c asked for February. Lard lower for future, and unsettled on spot; 8⅛c bid, and 8⅜c asked for Western on spot; 1,000 tierces sold at 8⅜@8 1-16c for April; about 50 tierces city sold at 8⅛c.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Probabilities—For the Middle States, wind shifting to probably northeasterly and southeasterly with increasing cloudiness. Cloudy weather over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with rain excepting probably snow for Tennessee and Kentucky to-night. For the Northwest, falling barometer, higher temperature, winds shifting probably easterly and southerly, with increasing cloudiness and very probably threatening weather, with snow from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with very generally cloudy weather accompanied with areas of snow.

The river has risen at Nashville and Cairo, but has fallen at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Signal Service reports early this morning indicate colder weather in the Northwest—the thermometer 9 degrees below at Breckinridge; Duluth, 6; St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 5 above; Keokuk, 1 below; Davenport, 5 above; Omaha, 6; Cheyenne, 12; Corrinne, Utah, 32, with snow; San Francisco, 5; Chicago, 29; St. Louis, 10; Memphis, 24; New Orleans, 33; Louisville, 14; Cincinnati, 29; Buffalo, 19; Montreal, 12; Quebec, 14; Burlington, Vt., 11; Portland, 15; Boston, 18; New York, 23; Baltimore, 24; Charleston, 33; Jacksonville, Fla., 33. Snowing at Corinne, Utah, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Quebec, Portland, and Boston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The storm, on Thursday night, caused considerable delay in many of the Southern and Northwestern mails. To-day is clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Heavy ice in both rivers; weather clear and cold.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The snow storm ceased last night. The storm extended throughout the Province. Trains are again running regularly.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 25.—The weather today is clear and pleasant. Trains are nearly on time this afternoon.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.—Terrible storms have prevailed in the Wasatch Mining District. Little Cottonwood is completely blockaded with snow. There is no communication to-day except by telegraph.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The examination of Dr. J. J. Reese, of Philadelphia, as a medical chemical expert, consumed the entire session of the Court in the Wharton trial to-day. His testimony was a repetition of that in the former trial, with the addition of some recent improvements in the analysis of tartar emetic. Dr. Reese gave it as his opinion upon a hypothetical question, and stated that the attacks of VanNess were attributable to natural causes. On his cross-examination, the witness stated that the symptoms attending the illness of VanNess were not inconsistent with poison by tartar emetic.

FOREIGN.

The Asiatic Question Becoming More Complicated.

Russian and English Ideas at Variance Regarding the Boundaries of Afghanistan.

Rumors and Conjectures Concerning the Northfleet Disaster.

Attempt to Assassinate the Mexican President.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONTROVERSY.

Herald Special.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In the settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago on the Forsyth understanding, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at the Lake of Siri Kol, in the Primir Steppe; thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Salehand; from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line. The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to receive the indicated boundary, because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent, and Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots and hold and occupy the whole Valley of the Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purpose, and to enable the former power the better to hold Hinderkush as a line of defence when the day of fighting comes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

A despatch from Genoa says that the Rev. Dr. Pusey is better.

It is reported that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dunge Ness lighthouse, on Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hands before the emigrant ship sank. The owner of the Spanish steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes that it was his vessel which was in collision with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

The funeral of Lord Lytton took place to-day. Among the distinguished persons present were Baron Selborne, Gladstone, Justice Cockburn, Rt. Hon. Childers, Viscount Stansfeld, Vernon Harcourt, Hepworth Dixon, and Miss M. E. Braddon. Dean Stanley read the funeral service.

MEXICO.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Mexican advices say that the festivities attending the opening of the Vera Cruz & Mexico Railroad lasted a week, and were participated in by all the distinguished officials.

At Tepexe, the desperadoes placed three boulders across the track, but there was no damage, except breaking the cowcatcher of a locomotive, which was sent in advance of the Presidential train.

President Lerdo de Tejada was enthusiastically received on the 3d inst. The President and Minister of Spain to Mexico breakfasted on the Spanish man-of-war, at which toasts complimentary to Spain and Mexico were drank.

President Grant's message is considered favorable towards Mexico, but complications are feared, owing to affairs on the Rio Grande.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The *Diario* says several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained of the Captain General permission to join in a manifestation of Spanish grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Bismarck was in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and warmly received. He said his retirement from the Prussian Premiership was occasioned solely by ill-health. There was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico will present their report to the Cortes on Monday, recommending the issue of bonds to the amount of thirty million pesetas for the indemnification of slave-owners.

Padial has announced his intention of moving several amendments still further liberalizing the bill.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., will be crowned on the 1st of May.

NEW YORK.

A Queer Way of Refreshing a Debtor's Memory—Novel Bills Introduced in the Legislature—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Attention was attracted yesterday to an old Italian walking back and forth in front of 439 West Twenty-first street, having two large placards on his person, bearing the following inscription: "For sale, George Stevenson's lawyer, 439 West Twenty-first street, carpet bill due since May, 1872; $31.79 at fifty cents on the dollar. Address H. A. Burr, Station. Mr. Stevenson caused his arrest. He could not speak a word of English. Henry Adams, who was present in court, said he was responsible, as he thought it was the only method left him of collecting the bill due his employers. Justice Ledwith discharged the Italian and took Mr. Stevenson's complaint against Adams. He was held to bail in $300 to answer the charge of disorderly conduct, and will also be prosecuted for libel.

Two novel bills have been introduced in the Legislature, both of which are reported likely to pass. One declares misdemeanor punishable by a fine of fifty dollars to point a firearm, whether loaded or not, at a human being, and makes the penalty for discharging it, without intent to injure, a fine of $100, or one year's imprisonment. The other bill provides that no children under the age of 10 shall be employed for hire in any manufacturing or mechanical shop, or at any manufactory work, within this State, and that no child under the age of 12 shall be so employed, unless such child can intelligibly read.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President elect, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, and Rev. John Hall, will deliver addresses at the twentieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, in this city, on Monday evening.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John Gough Rand, the artist, was buried yesterday.

At a meeting, on Thursday night, of the Niobrara League, an association lately organized in the Episcopal Church in behalf of Indian missions, Bishop Hare and others delivered addresses. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is President of the Association. Its present object, in New York, is the raising of money for the support of the ladies engaged in Indian missions.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday ordered the removal of all janitors, engineers, and cleaners of the new Court House and the neighboring public buildings, and the selection of others in their places.

The steamship Moro Castle, of the Atlantic Mail Line, was seized on her arrival from Havana, this morning, for debt. Other steamers of the line are still under seizure. It is rumored that the Company is financially embarrassed.

The Coroner's jury to-day verdicted against Michael Nixon for shooting Charles Pfeifer.

Judge William H. Tracy, of the Marine Court, died this morning.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday addressed a letter to Police Justice Scott, excepting to his conduct in secretly discharging some of the sawdust swindlers who have been flooding the country with circulars offering to sell counterfeit money.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners this morning, a communication was received from Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, asking for a description of the manner in which street cleaning was conducted in this city.

Owing to the non-arrival of Judge Boardman in town to-day, the bill of exceptions in the Stokes case did not come before the Court.

It is rumored, this afternoon, that Ex-Collector Murphy would soon succeed Comptroller Green.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 25.—A heavy business was done in the Legislature to-day. There were many reports from Committees, and many bills were introduced.

The Senate bill providing for Registers of Deeds recording judgments, affecting real estate titles, passed the House unanimously.

Petitions were presented for the establishment of a Homœopathic Professorship in the University of Michigan.

The Senate Joint Committee on Finance and the University, reported favorably a bill appropriating for the University a one-twentieth mill tax on all taxable property.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations and Finance reported $85,000 specific taxes unpaid by Railroad, Copper, and Iron Mining Companies. It was authorized to employ a clerk.

The Lien and Tax laws are to be investigated, in order to secure greater uniformity and equality.

The Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday for one week.

The Committee on State Institutions will visit the State's Prison, at Jackson, on Tuesday; the Insane Asylum, at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday; the University, at Ann Arbor, on Thursday; the Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Flint, on Friday.

The Senate adjourned this noon till Tuesday morning. The House had barely a quorum at the forenoon session.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced to allow regular shippers and receivers of freight to make commutation rates with railroad companies for periods of three months; to authorize the Governor to appoint State Inspectors of Coal Mines.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: The Senate bill to allow free trade in money; to make the obtaining of money or property by false pretences punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary when the money is over $35, and, when less by imprisonment in the County Jail; it also provides like punishment for procuring by false pretences, signatures on notes, bills, or drafts; also House bill to amend the criminal code as to provide that when persons under recognizances either to appear and answer or testify in any court shall fail to perform the condition of such recognizances, his default shall be recorded, and the recognizances forfeited in open court. A bill was introduced to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries for Ohio.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, this morning, the Revenue law was changed so as to make taxes become delinquent in April instead of February, and the penalty due in May instead of April, and to be 3 per cent per month after the taxes have been due six months. The penalty of $500 was adopted for State and County Auditors discounting warrants. The time of the meeting of the Executive Council was changed from the first Monday of August to the second Monday of July. Senators Hurley and Fairall were appointed on the Joint Committee to prepare a bill for the publication of the code.

President Welch and Professor Jones were before the Rar in Committee this morning. The most important fact elicited was that the law respecting the college needs fixing up badly. Governor Carpenter submitted the correspondence of Governor Merrill in 1869, in which he notified the Board that the bond of Mr. Rankin was worthless.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—The Senate today passed a bill requiring all contests for State officers to be made before the General Assembly.

The Governor has ordered a new registration in the counties of Scott, Johnson, and Greene, that the people may have an opportunity to vote on the Constitutional amendment on the 3rd of March.

A great many witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington in the Arkansas case.

The Governor has given the certificate of election to W. J. Hynes, the Reform candidate as Congress-at-Large.

A heavy snow storm is prevailing.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Jan. 25.—The Legislature convened on Tuesday. There was little business, except the receiving of reports of State officers and passing resolutions of respect for deceased members.

Yesterday, District Attorney Stiles presented charges to the House, looking to the impeachment of Judge Anderson, of the Third District. The charges are of the most damaging character. Referred to a committee.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A special from Raleigh, N. C., says that a bill was introduced in the Legislature there yesterday, granting an amnesty and pardon to all offenders under the act punishing with felony the going in disguise, and under which members of the Ku-Klux had been apprehended.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The majority of the Committee in the Legislature, to-day, reported in favor of the removal of the Capital from Frankfort, and suggesting Louisville as the most suitable point. The minority report will be made against removal.

PERTEET.

Motion for a New Trial Denied—Sentenced to be Hanged Feb. 14.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.—To-day was set for the decision of the motion for a new trial in the case against Andrew J. Perteet, recently found guilty of murder by a jury of this county. Mr. C. H. Reed, State's Attorney from Cook County, came here from Chicago to oppose the motion, but, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when all of the early trains had arrived from Chicago for the day, the defendant was brought into Court, but neither of his counsel—J. H. Knowlton and Mr. T. H. Marsh—were present, which naturally left the Court and all parties concerned in an unpleasant and delicate position. Mr. Reed said that one of the defendant's counsel was at the depot in Chicago when he came away, and he had informed the other within a very few days past that he should be here. He also said that his public duties were such that he could not come here again, and that he wanted the motion decided to-day. Thereupon the Court appointed E. C. Fellows, Esq., an attorney of this bar, to act for the defendant to-day, so that no points in his favor should be lost. Then, in a short but well-considered opinion, the Court overruled the motion for a new trial, after which the Court asked the defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, whereupon the defendant took the floor and talked about thirty minutes, but wholly failed to say anything pertinent to his case, or interesting to any person. He said that if he had been a lawyer he would not have drawn his affidavits for a continuance as his were written, for they did not state the case as it was; that he never quarrelled or had any difficulty with his wife; that he did not kill her that he knew of; that he would not emphatically admit that he killed her, nor positively deny that he did not, but that if he did do it, he did not know it, and that he was not afraid to die; that he had a fair trial, and he did not blame the jury. At the close of his speech he, with a very broad smile, asked and obtained permission of the Court to sit down while the sentence was being passed. Judge McRoberts in a lengthy and very feeling manner, addressed him, reviewing the evidence in all of its bearings, and from it he did not know how the jury could have done different from what they did do. The Judge closed as follows: "That you, Andrew J. Perteet, be taken from the place where you now stand to the jail of this county, there to remain until Friday, the 14th day of February, 1873; that the Sheriff of this county on that day conduct you to the place of execution, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the setting of the sun, on that day, hang you by the neck until you are dead; and may He who does not suffer a sparrow to fall unnoticed have mercy upon you."

The Judge gave the defendant's counsel until the 8th of next month to make and file a bill of exceptions.

Perteet says he expects to be hanged, but that he does not want any assistance from the clergy. He does not believe in them.

TEN TO TWO.

Conclusion of the Tucker Relief Trial.

Arguments of Counsel, and Instructions of the Court.

The Jury, After a Long and Stormy Session, Fail to Agree.

Ten of the Panel For Plaintiff, and Two Against.

Yesterday was the last day of the Tucker case. The testimony being all in, several counsel took up the burden of the song, and kept up a lively debate throughout the day. Judge Norton first addressed the jury in behalf of the plaintiff. His principal points were that the goods were taken away by violence, the house having been forcibly entered. He spoke at length of the fact that the seizure was made at night, and the sufferers were women, against whom there were pitted three men. The paper introduced in evidence was signed by Mrs. Tucker under duress, she calling God to witness that it was a lie. The whole amount of goods obtained was not enough to furnish any house decently.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH.

The speech for the defence was by Mr. Sidney Smith, and occupied two hours in the delivery. It contained a fervid eulogy of the Relief and Aid Society, the difficulties in which it was placed, and the impositions practised on it. Mr. Smith rehearsed the facts stated in the testimony, her obtaining goods from various departments of the relief, giving different names and various residences on various streets. The articles were given up under written consent of Mrs. Tucker; therefore there was no trespass. If, however, it could be proved that there had been duress in obtaining Mrs. Tucker's signature to the paper, the act of trespass would be aggravated. But there had been no duress, and extracts were read from Coke defining the term, and counsel fixed the terms to the present case. Mrs. Tucker had not been imprisoned, and it did not appear from the testimony that she had ever been threatened with imprisonment. So pretty a man as Lambert would not be rude to any one. It was only necessary to look at that gentleman's get-up to see that he could not possibly have been uncivil, to man or woman. The question of duress was argued at length as related to the testimony of several witnesses. The circumstances of the seizure were reviewed at length, and the witnesses for the prosecution, especially those stigmatized as "played-out detectives," were treated in a caustic manner. He closed with a general resume of the subject, and a special appeal to the jury.

MR. LYLE KING,

in the closing speech, alluded to the presence in the court of the ladies who had been the persistent friends of Mrs. Tucker, which, he said, would disprove any insinuations against that lady's character. A glowing tribute was paid to the great fire, a eulogy was uttered upon the world's charity, and a reasonable amount of praise given to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. That among the many good men employed in such a society, there should have been some selfish men, was not to be wondered at. The Relief Society had not been immaculate, or entirely free from blame. To prove a trespass, it was only necessary to show that it had been made against the *will* of the party trespassed on. The pleas put in by the defence were that the defendants entered the house of the plaintiff by the leave and license of the plaintiff. This was the turning point in the case. Even if she had obtained the goods fraudulently, there was a trespass in taking them in the manner testified to. Mrs. Tucker testified that before leaving the barracks she had the alternative given of either giving up the goods or of going to jail. The Rev. Mr. Williams was a confederate in the game, who gave such unholy advice to a woman as to sign a paper confessing her guilt, and trust to those who were persecuting her. If Mrs. Tucker was not under duress, why did she ask if she was under arrest? Why was a policeman present? The action of the defendants was like that of the Jew in Gil Blas who stood by the roadside with a carbine cocked and disarmed and robbed the unwary. All the testimony showed that Mrs. Tucker was not acting of her own free will in giving up the goods. Mr. Draliner picked up his own expressman, and stated in his evidence that he took the policeman along to keep up a show of force, and in order to intimidate the plaintiff. Both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Avery were connected with the persecution of Mrs. Tucker, as acknowledge by the counsel for the plaintiff. The whole value of the goods obtained by Mrs. Tucker did not exceed $300. This amount would not go far toward furnishing any decent house. What was not enough for one family would be princely generosity. The testimony of Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Morse had very little weight, and was not worth placing formally before the jury. All the testimony showed that, after the goods were taken, the house was left bare, and the family destitute. Mr. King spoke at length on the sanctity of the domicil, after which he explained the nature of the damages, why they should be assessed, and how estimated. The general hardship of the seizure formed the theme of the closing portion of the argument, and the customary special appeal to the feelings of the jury in behalf of the plaintiff and against the defendants. A more righteous use of the funds of the Relief Society, he said, could not be made than paying the damages claimed.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY

was not pithily constructed, a few points being neatly concealed under a large amount of verbiage. The Judge instructed the jury for the plaintiff that, if the defendants, one or all of them, entered her house against her will they were guilty of trespass. If they carried away the goods contrary to her will they were guilty of a trespass. The plea of leave or license could only be sustained by proof either of direct consent, or leave and license implied by the circumstances. Leave and license could not be considered as proved if the plaintiff were either restrained of her liberty, or feared that she would be taken to jail unless she gave consent. If the defendants took the goods under leave and license obtained in a compulsory manner, such consent could not be urged in defence of the act. Even if the jury believed from the evidence given that the goods had been fraudulently obtained from the Relief Society, if they were in the peaceable possession of plaintiff, defendants were not justified in entering the house and taking them from her except by leave and license freely given. If it appeared to the jury from the evidence that a trespass had been committed in entering the house, the question of the manner of the seizure, with incidental rudeness or incivility, or subsequent injury, should enter into the question of damages, and, in assessing the damages, all that had been done in a wanton oppressive, reckless way should be considered. The indignity, the injury to character, and the scandal arising were also things to be considered in assessing damages. The Judge

CHARGED FOR THE DEFENDANTS

that, if the jury believed from the testimony that Druliner, on or about the 16th of December, 1871, and the defendants Lambert and Druliner on a subsequent day, with the leave and license of the plaintiff, not obtained from her by duress, took and carried away the goods and chattels mentioned, then the plaintiff cannot recover, and the verdict should be for the defendants. To constitute duress it is necessary that the plaintiff should have been actually arrested or imprisoned, or threatened with arrest or imprisonment, and that, influenced by such threats and fears, gave such leave and license. If she gave the leave and license without these things having been actually done, or without the threats or fears of their being done, then the leave and license was valid, and there was no trespass. The mere threat to replevy the goods and chattels would not constitute duress. It is not sufficient to prove that the plaintiff obtained these goods improperly and fraudulently, and that, protesting her innocence of the charge, she gave such leave and license. If the jury believed that she gave such leave and license, it would be valid even in such a case, if it were given without actual arrest and imprisonment. If the plaintiff signed a paper to deliver up the goods, and then delivered them up and signed a paper afterwards, there was no duress unless there had been arrest and imprisonment, or the threat of the same, even though the jury should believe she was wrongfully accused. If the jury further believed that the plaintiff, being wrongfully accused, but not being arrested and imprisoned, or threatened with the same, surrendered or delivered up the goods in question, or authorized their surrender and delivery, it was immaterial to the issue to inquire whether she was guilty of the things accused or not, or whether she delivered up the things or ordered their delivery under protest, for in either case she cannot recover. The signing of the case was presumptive evidence for the defendants, if the signature was not obtained under duress, all persons directed. If the defendants, Druliner and Lambert, employes of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, went to the house of plaintiff, were admitted by her, or by any member of her family, and desired by her to search the house, delivered to them some shawls that she had received from the Relief and Aid Society, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

The Court instructed the jury in regard to the form of the verdict, that they might find either or all of the defendants guilty, and assess the damages, or find them all not guilty.

THE JURY RETIRED,

and most of the spectators disappeared from the court-room, a few lingering for some time about the lonely and deserted hall.

FAILED TO AGREE.

About 12 o'clock last night, the jury after a long and stormy session reappeared in Judge Tree's room. Upon taking their seats Judge Tree asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman's voice sounded dismally enough when he answered, "We have not." The Judge thereupon asked them if there was any possibility of their agreeing. The foreman said there was not. The Judge then discharged them, remarking that if to-day was not Sunday, he would keep them during the night. One of the jury informed a TRIBUNE reporter that on the first ballot they stood 7 for plaintiff and 5 for defendant. On the second one was won over to the plaintiff. On the last ballot 10 declared for the plaintiff (Tucker) and 2 for the Relief Society.

FIRES.

Several Serious Conflagrations—Two Lives Lost at the Burning of the Lake County, Indiana, Infirmary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 25.—The Lake County Infirmary and outbuildings on the County Farm, three miles east of this place, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. In the building in which the fire originated were two women, named Cobb and Thomas, both insane and locked in cells. The keeper, who was at his residence, when the fire was discovered, made for the building. He found, on reaching it, that he had left his keys at the house, and, not having time to return for them, tried to release the women by breaking in the doors, but was forced back by the heat and smoke, and the poor women were left to be devoured by the flames. After the fire, their remains were found, but could not be recognized.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—The Jersey Street Methodist Episcopal Church was entirely burned, this morning. Loss, $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WATERBURY, Vt., Jan. 25.—The chair factory owned by the State and worked by inmates of the Reform School, was burned last evening. The loss has not been ascertained.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The model flouring mill on South Water street, owned by Andrew Jackson Hall, and leased by Wilson & Pond, took fire this afternoon, and was in part destroyed. The owner of the building has an insurance of $10,000, which will about cover his loss. The occupants have an insurance of $11,000, and their loss will be about $12,000 above their insurance.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—A fire in the jute mill at Methuen, this morning, destroyed the upper portion of the building and one set of the machinery. Loss, $5,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 25.—A fire at Osage, Iowa, caused by a defective flue, this afternoon, burned the house and contents belonging to F. Buckmaster. Loss, $2,000; no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Thomas T. Mastin's distillery, on Twelfth street and Washington avenue, was burned to-night. Loss heavy.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The record of temperature during the week ending Jan. 25, as reported by L. Manasse, Optician, (under Sherman House).

FAHRENHEIT.

	8 a. m.	12 m.	3 p. m.	6 p. m.
Monday, 20	33 A.	36 A.	34 A.	34 A.
Tuesday, 21	32 A.	31 A.	31 A.	30 A.
Wednesday, 22	32 A.	34 A.	32 A.	32 A.
Thursday, 23	24 A.	22 A.	24 A.	23 A.
Friday, 24	20 A.	20 A.	21 A.	20 A.
Saturday, 25	14 A.	16 A.	18 A.	12 A.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The second floor of the *Staats Zeitung* Building, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, took fire from an overheated brazier, yesterday afternoon, occasioning the alarm from Box 13. The damage was trifling.

Bridget Taylor, wife of a butcher residing at the rear of No. 258 Desplaines street, endeavored to commit suicide by cutting her throat, yesterday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock. She succeeded in inflicting a severe but not fatal wound, and, upon being discovered and disarmed, inserted her fingers in the gash, and tried to tear it open. She was prevented from doing so, however, and is now in a fair way to recover. It is said that the woman was suffering from an attack of insanity.

A Mystery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—Quite a sensation was caused here to-day by some man from Windsor reporting that a wealthy German farmer, named Fred. Glady, and his family, had been missing several days, leaving a large number of unfed and nearly starved stock, until the neighbors found out the absence of their owners and took care of them. As the man was supposed to have considerable money, fears of foul play were entertained, though a man named Nichols said he had taken the family to Sim Prairie. The matter was placed in the hands of the Sheriff here, and he found Glady and family at Sim Prairie. The man and his wife were both apparently half crazy, and refused to give any satisfactory account of their conduct, claiming that they had sold their place and stock.

Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 25.—Last night, a man who is supposed to be a stranger, walked off of the ice in the river, at the foot of Wilkinson street. Mr. Lloyd, who was passing, heard a call twice from the man, "Save me," and produced a lantern. A search was made by him and others, but they were unable to find the body. The Coroner and others have been engaged in searching the river for the body. The man is supposed to have been intoxicated.

Isaac Shoemaker, baggage-master on the Atlantic & Great Western Road, while cleaning a revolver, accidentally shot himself in the leg. The wound is very severe, but not dangerous.

Murderers Convicted.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The case of Anton Holme, who has been on trial for several days past, for murdering his wife on the night of the 25th of July last, closed this afternoon, and the jury, after twenty minutes' absence, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Insanity was the principal defence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The jury in the case of Police Sergeant Rodgers, charged with the murder of John Tweedie, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Frozen to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 25.—A farmer named J. Ames, living near Rockford, Iowa, froze to death during the severe storm of Wednesday, in going from a neighbor's.

Another farmer, J. P. Dean, lost forty head of valuable cattle by freezing to death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 25.—A man named Alexander Ames, of Rockford, Iowa, was frozen to death, about 4 miles from that place, last Wednesday. On the same day, J. P. Dean lost 34 head of cattle by freezing.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Active operations will not be undertaken against the Modocs till reinforcements arrive. The settlers in Hot Spring Valley fear raids upon them. The Indians who had been friendly and are now missing, are reported to have joined Captain Jack's band.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Arrived—The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

A Boston Defaulter.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The defaulter White took only $35,000 from the Exeter Savings Bank.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Sca."

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A Terrible Accident Providentially Averted.

A Locomotive on the Northwestern Road Dashes Into Two Passenger Cars.

One Person Seriously Injured, and Others Slightly Bruised.

To the long list of railway casualties, resulting from criminal negligence, must be added an accident which occurred, yesterday morning, at the suburban village of Maywood, on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. That the details are not sickening is alone due to a Providential interference, whereby Captain George L. Clydesdale, doing business at No. 104 Washington street, Chicago, his wife, and three children were saved from a most terrible death. The following are the particulars of the accident as learned by a TRIBUNE reporter, who visited Maywood yesterday:

It seems that yesterday morning, the express on the Freeport Division, which is due at Maywood at half-past 6, had not arrived at 7:40, the time when the Turner Junction train, which accommodates the residents of Maywood, is due. The station agent, Mr. Carter, having received no intimation that the Freeport train would come in, in advance of the Junction train, prepared his switches, on hearing the whistle, for the Junction train, which, at Maywood, takes on two passenger cars every morning. When but one track is in use, the train is switched from the south track to the north track, and is then backed down on the side track to the passenger cars to be attached. These, at the request of the company, are usually occupied by passengers before the train comes up.

The prompt approach of the train was a matter of congratulation with the waiting people of Maywood, who have been much troubled lately by delays. The approaching train was, however, the Freeport express, the engineer of which did not expect to switch his train at Maywood, and was, therefore, running at a high rate of speed to make up the lost time. At Maywood, he failed to observe that the switch as set, would throw him from the south to the north track, and therefore did not slacken the speed of his train. In passing from the south to the north track the tender was thrown from the track, breaking the flanges from the two front wheels; and when the engine struck the frog leading from the north track to the side track upon which the passenger cars were standing in readiness for the Junction train, the frog broke, throwing the engine from the track and separating it from the tender and the rest of the train, which continued in its course toward Chicago on the north track. The engine was running at a terrific speed, and, although off the track and bouncing over the ties, it was not stopped until it had crashed madly into the passenger coaches of the Junction train. All this was the work of an instant, and so unexpected that the crowd on the platform of the station, were taken completely by surprise. A gentleman present said to the reporter that when the train dashed by, and in a second after the rear end of the last coach was seen far down the track, the engine, half imbedded in the passenger car on the side-track, seemed a phantom, and not the engine of the train which had just passed down. The crash of the engine, as it ploughed through the car, was heard a mile away. Added to this were the cries of the occupants of the cars, who, all unsuspecting, were looking out of the windows watching for the train to go by which should draw them into the city. The only occupant of the two cars who witnessed the approaching danger was a gentleman who stood at the rear end of the car which was telescoped, quietly looking out of the window. He had time only to exclaim, "My God, it's coming!" and rush to the opposite end of the car, when the engine came in at the door where he had been standing. The other passengers knew nothing of the impending danger till they were thrown together in a confused mass, and their senses bewildered and beclouded. Fortunately, the greater portion of the passengers were in the front car, while the car which was run into contained only Mr. Clydesdale and his family. They occupied the last seats, and were going to the city to enjoy a holiday. Their house had been left in charge of the servants, and the children were merry with the expectation of a day in the city. Mr. Clydesdale can tell the story better than the reporter. He said: "I heard a man say, 'O, my God,' and saw him run to the opposite end of the car. I then saw a great cloud, as if the sun had been suddenly blotted out, which I suppose was smoke from the engine. Then I felt the seat lift up, and my impulse was to jump out of the window. But remembering that my family were there, I threw my arms wildly about my wife and youngest child. The only thing I remember after this was a sensation as of some great weight upon my breast. I then knew nothing until I found myself here in my own bed."

Mr. Clydesdale, his wife, and three children were completely covered with the *debris*, and were not extricated for some time. The seats which they occupied and the floor beneath were broken to splinters, as also the seats and the floor beyond them. They seem to have been lifted up with the floor and seats, and then to have fallen down among the splinters when the engine stopped. Mr. Clydesdale was taken out perfectly insensible, and believed to be dead. The rest of the family were injured but slightly, although they were all bruised more or less. Mr. Clydesdale's boots were torn off, and were found in the bars of the cow-catcher, which was detached from the engine. The oldest daughter's clothes were almost torn off, but, incredible as it may seem, she was not seriously hurt. When the reporter visited Mr. Clydesdale, yesterday afternoon, he was doing well, having suffered, in Dr. Isham's judgment, no serious injuries. He was, however, fearfully prostrated by the shock, and complained that his spine was paining him. It is feared by his friends that he has suffered serious internal injuries.

A view of the wreck will completely mystify one as to how the family escaped a terrible death. Half of the engine is buried in the car. The place where they sat is occupied by a driving-wheel. The smoke-stack and lamp of the engine are scattered all around, being broken into fragments. The sides and top of the car seem to have been split by an ax, so completely are they splintered. Down the track about a hundred yards lies the tender, all bruised and perforated with holes. All day yesterday workmen were engaged in removing the wreck, and by nightfall it was out of the way of the trains.

Just where the blame lies is not easily seen, but certainly, if the station agent had been informed that the Freeport train, although behind time, was in advance of the Junction train, his switches would not have been turned. A rule of the Company requires that all trains which are behind time shall drop behind regular trains which are not, and it was by this rule that the switchman was guided. The Company are clearly to blame in having no telegraph connection at Maywood, whereby the agent can be informed what trains he may expect. As it is, he can know nothing till they are upon him. The reporter learned from the citizens of Maywood that they bought the Company an instrument and battery, which have never been used. The citizens say that they have offered to secure an operator and pay half his salary.

Another accident occurred on Friday night, on the same road, between River Forest and Oak Park, whereby the Omaha express train was ditched, and the cars, two of which were Pullman sleepers, were much injured. A brakeman had his leg broken. The passengers were carried into the city by an extra train.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MECHANICSBURG, O., Jan. 25.—A passenger train last night ran off the track on account of a broken frog, a few miles east of this place. The baggage-car was turned clear over, and considerably damaged. One passenger car was thrown from the track, and one lady passenger very severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Some half a dozen other passengers were cut and bruised, but no one was killed. Trains are running as usual. The wreck has been cleared away.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 25.—A remarkable accident occurred last night near St. Mary. Three pilot engines on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, engaged in breaking drifts, ran into a hand-car containing a gang of shovel-men, killing W. R. Ewen, the section boss, breaking the leg of a man named Bass, and injuring all more or less. The car was demolished and thrown from the track, and no one on the pilot train was aware of the accident until reaching here. The huge drift in which the car was concealed, the flying snow, and the shock attendant on striking the drift account for the unconsciousness of the engine-men.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.—A series of accidents, caused by a broken rail, occurred on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, near Willow Springs, last night. A portion of the accommodation train due here at 6 o'clock in the evening was thrown off the track, but jumped on again without serious results. Ten cars belonging to coal train No. 20, which followed the accommodation at a fearful rate of speed, were ditched. Two engines and a caboose were sent to the assistance of No. 20, and were also ditched. Much damage resulted to the cars, but none of the men of either train were injured. The broken rail was discovered after the third train went off.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 25.—To-day a freight train on the Northwestern Road, going South, run into one on the St. Paul going west, at Watertown Junction, throwing three cars of the St. Paul train off, and smashing them badly. The Northwestern engine is in bad shape. The property in the cars was not much damaged.

SPRINGFIELD.

Certificates of Incorporation Filed—The Railroad Commissionership—Supreme Court Opinions Filed—The Knox County-Seat Question Settled.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—There was filed to-day with the Secretary of State certificates of organization of the Calkin's Champion Washer Company, of Chicago, capital $100,000; Briar Hill Coal Company, of St. Clair County, $100,000; and the Wenona Coal Company, of Marshall, capital $150,000.

Governor Beveridge is absent from the capital, in Chicago. It is understood that his visit at this time has some connection with the appointment of Railroad Commissioners, though no appointment will be made before the Senate meets next Wednesday.

There is still some delay in the moving of railroad trains, though most of the roads are clear of snow.

In the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division, opinions have been this day filed in the following cases of the January term, 1871: William Thomas *vs.* the County of Morgan *et al.*; reversed and remanded; H. J. Heim, *vs.* Eliza Cantrell *et al.*; affirmed; James A. Harpham *et al. vs.* Thomas Little; reversed and remanded. Opinions have also been filed in the following cases of January the term, 1872: Sylvester Paddock *vs.* Catherine Robinson; reversed and remanded; First National Bank of Quincy, *et al. vs.* the Board of Supervisors of Adams County, affirmed; Marcus H. Topping *et al. vs.* Benjamin Brown; reversed in part; the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, etc., *vs.* George Davis. The latter case involves the question of the location of the County seat of Knox County, and the decision is favorable to Knoxville, the old location.

UTAH.

The Epizootic in Utah—Cattle Stolen—Governor vs. Legislature.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.—Business is almost suspended in consequence of the epizootic. Every stage line has been discontinued. All the teams of mules and horses are down. There will probably be a total suspension of ore transportation, and a serious loss to Mining Companies.

Over 1,000 head of stock have been stolen by the cattle-thieves at Box Elder.

The Governor has taken issue with the Legislature in appointing Territorial officers without his concurrence, and to-day appointed a Territorial Attorney General and Marshal.

CORINNE, Utah, Jan. 25.—United States Marshal Patrick, under a writ of *habeas corpus* from District Judge Hawley to the Probate Court, yesterday, took possession of the prisoner confined at Brigham City, in the County Jail, held there for alleged cattle-stealing. The parties will appear before the District Court at Salt Lake.

To be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Charles A. Russell, for the murder of James Crotty, was sentenced to be hanged March 21. He addressed the Court, saying that he was guilty of no crime, but a victim of the popular clamor in this city against deeds of violence. His counsel will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—John R. Johnson, a Swede, was sentenced, yesterday, to be hanged on April 10, 1874, for the murder of Johanna Hess, of Meriden, Conn. The State law does not permit sentence of death to be executed under one year. This is the first death sentence pronounced at New Haven within twenty-two years.

Railroad News.

CORINNE, Utah, Jan. 25.—A contract was concluded to-day between citizens and the Utah Central Railroad, the road to be completed to this place immediately from the nearest point on their road, a distance of three miles. The Utah Northern is now completed, and running to within four miles of Corinne City.

A meeting of the Directors of the Utah Northern Narrow-Gauge Railroad was held to-day. The sentiment was unanimous for an extension of the road to Helena, Montana. Work on the branch from Corinne is to be commenced immediately.

A Raid on the Gambling Houses.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The new Chief of Police, Colonel A. W. Johnson, to-day stationed policemen at the doors of the gambling houses to register the names of all persons frequenting the houses, to have them summoned as witnesses in cases, in which indictments had been found against them. Colonel Johnson says he is determined to follow up this course, and supply the Judicial authorities with all the proof desired to convict the proprietors of the gambling houses in the city. Considerable excitement exists among the fraternity in consequence of this action, and all are closed to-night.

Small-Pox.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—It is officially announced that the act relating to quarantine is now in force, owing to the importation of small-pox into unquarantined ports.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The number of cases of small-pox during the week were 134; deaths 35; decrease, more than 50 per cent. The number of cases now in the city is estimated at 322.

Removal of a County Seat.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 25.—The County Seat has been removed to Galesburg, and will hold Court at Caledonia Hall until the new Court House is built, at the total cost of $50,000, on the site opposite the new Brown's Hotel.

Hogs Slaughtered—A False Rumor.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan., 25.—Hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the past week, 33,655; total since Nov. 1, 561,571.

A false rumor, that President Grant had been assassinated excited the citizens considerably to-night.

A Fatal Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—John Hill, last evening, shot and instantly killed Captain Kerney, proprietor of the Central House. Hill, having discovered Kerney in his house, supposed him to be a burglar.

The Freshets.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—The Susquehanna rose four feet last night. The Wrightsville Iron Company's furnace has been forced to suspend operations by the back-water from the ice-gorge below Columbia.

Mortuary.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The funeral of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis took place to-day, and was largely attended by the leading people of the city.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Frederick Marriott, editor of the San Francisco *News-Letter*, has been arrested for libel, on the complaint of George T. Russell. The alleged libel was published about a year ago.

A Mr. Shute, Cashier of the National Granite State Bank, at Exeter, N. H., has absconded, leaving a defalcation amounting to $125,000.

Professors Coe and Lay, with Mr. Hull, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, made a balloon ascension from that city yesterday, and landed at Tide Marsh, east of Redwood City. About 5,000 people went to witness the ascension.

The Cuban privateer recently fitted out at Elizabeth, N. J., has been towed back disabled, her crew having deserted her.

The passage of the bill allowing counties to subscribe aid in keeping up the Wabash Canal gives very general satisfaction to all the leading towns and cities on the line of the canal.

The Lafayette Opera House, erected by a Citizens' Association, at a cost of $60,000, will be ready to open on the 15th of February. It will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the State.

A man named S. D. Searens, of Shell Rock, Iowa, collected all the money he was able to raise, bought some potatoes, and took them to Chicago, since when he has not been heard from. It is supposed he has left town for good. He had about $2,000 with him.

METROPOLITAN MODES.

Rules and Rumors in Hair-Dressing.

The Importance of Crimps.

The Value of Combings—Notes and Notions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

Bien gante, bien chausse, et bien coiffe, is the first law of fashionable human nature everywhere. The last, however, must needs be the chief consideration; for an old boot may be concealed under trailing skirts; and it is not always necessary to be gloved at all. But the hair must invariably be well arranged, or the effect of the whole toilette will be spoiled.

Heretofore, it has required an immense amount of moral courage for a woman to coif her hair as fitted her face when it did not fit the mode; but there really seems a prospect—I dare scarcely credit it—that, for seasons to come, she will be permitted, by the capricious deity we all serve more or less, to suit her chignon to the size and style of her features. We are of late beginning to realize that fashion without becomingness is a hundred-fold worse than becomingness without fashion, and that to look our best, at whatever expense of prevailing style, is most to be desired.

THE LOADS OF FALSE HAIR

that have worried our scalps and drained our purses for half-a-dozen years are to be consigned to their proper tombs, and our own insignificant tresses made to do duty by themselves. That is, those who can dispense with extraneous locks will do so, and those whose hirsute possessions have been too limited by Nature will use as little as may be of somebody's else. Indeed, so much has the classic pug already become the rage that its diminutive proportions are not infrequently very laughable when compared with the chatelaine braids worn a twelvemonth ago. The Josephine coil, strange to say, is becoming to many, and already a favorite. For women with low foreheads and oval faces, no prettier design had been offered for years. It is, however, folly to call it by the French Empress name, as it was the reigning mode more than a hundred years before her birth.

NOTHING REALLY NEW.

It is so trite and so true to say there is nothing new under the sun, that it seems an offence to repeat it in regard to hair-dressing. And yet, in looking back at the manner of arranging hair for the last four centuries, one can find the original of every fashion that has been prominent in the present generation. Even the coquettish "Pompadour," which we are prone to fancy the famous beauty devised for the gracing of her peculiar charms, was the chief delight of other famous beauties two centuries ere she blazed upon the courtly horizon and led her kingly lover so unkingly a life.

The single broad braid behind, turned up from the neck and fastened with a bow to the crown of the head, is only a repetition of the way hair was done up in 1773, when the garments we know as polonaises were also first worn. So it is with all our styles, however new they seem to us.

HARD TO CHOOSE.

It is always difficult, at first, to decide whether a new mode of hair-dressing is attractive, and it is never well to give up a mode until it has received sufficient trial. Nothing so greatly changes, nothing so thoroughly makes or mars, a toilette as arrangement of hair. It should be most carefully considered, and a satisfactory fashion once hit upon, should be seldom altered. If a simple and plain way is best adapted to one's features, and for ordinary attire, it is a very great mistake to try something new and elaborate for full dress occasions. Party apparel is trying to most women, even when every personal charm is on their side; and they cannot afford to lose the vast advantage of a tried and becoming coiffure. The shape of the head, face, features, and the general air, must be consulted in selecting a permanent mode; and scarcely any rules can be generally applied. Still, it is safe to assume that a lady blessed, or otherwise, with a long, pronounced chin, should avoid the Josephine, and all styles that mass the hair at the top and back of the head. Unless this be done, the line from the point of the chin to the pinnacle of the chignon will be inartistic and extremely ugly. To an oval face with a low forehead, high hair-dressing is, in the main, suitable; but, to an oval face with an elevated forehead, it is the last that should be chosen. There are even a few round faces that can venture, if not too low-browed, and not too plump, to appear in the "Pompadour," but it is by no means wise to try it first on a party-night.

It is the most difficult task to find suitable coiffures for high, broad foreheads. They can never be shaded prettily and coquettishly as low ones can; nor can they endure a severe or odd style. They must be thoroughly studied in order to understand their needs, and their needs should be carefully fulfilled.

CRIMPED HAIR

is almost universally becoming, and that is the secret of its long rage. This simply shows that classic faces, beautiful or not (and they frequently are not), are exceptional, because it is they alone which crimps do not suit. Nature made an egregious blunder when she gave to the majority of her daughters straight locks and irregular noses. They don't harmonize, and they can't be made to harmonize, except by the aid of artificially-wearing tresses. Most women look best with the hair drawn off the forehead; and, to the general custom of so doing, we owe the common remark, "How much prettier our women are than they used to be!" It is chiefly because of the improvement in the disposal of the chevelure that we are led to fancy lovely faces lovelier and homely ones less plain.

The frowsy style, so much ridiculed by our brothers, has many merits worth noting; it is regularly irregular at all events. Hair lying loosely above the brow, even flying wildly about, has a subduing effect on imperfect complexions and all-but-ugly noses. It might not at first occur to the careless observer that the hair had any effect on the nose, and yet the look of no single feature is so positively improved or injured by a change of coiffure. Certain faces, uneven in outline and faulty in feature, will be made picturesque, if not positively pretty, by the hair being crimped and allowed to lie lightly around them; whereas, they would be noticeably plain were the hair put back in its natural straightness. We never think of Juno or Minerva in anything but a Greek coil; but, if it were whispered that Aphrodite used to put her hair on pins "on the sly," it would seem quite possible, if not probable.

STYLES.

One much-liked manner of hair-dressing is to comb the back hair up from the nape of the neck nearly to the crown. Make a French twist running across the head, instead of the ordinary way; wind about this two medium-sized "ropes" of hair; crimp the front locks, and draw them from the forehead.

Another is to part off the front; then divide the back in two. Draw back the front,—crimped or plain,—and fasten with a hair-pin behind. Then braid the back in two heavy braids, and coil them flat about the back of the head. This is one of the simplest and most becoming of prevailing styles, and shows to perfection a well-shaped cranium.

For very low foreheads, a suitable mode is to have a low "Pompadour" in front, with three fluffy puffs running straight back from the roll, on the right side, and numberless small "finger" puffs on the left and top,—the hair being drawn up smooth and high behind.

Many persons wear two, three, and sometimes whole rows of long and short curls depending behind from a Josephine coil; but they are not fitting, or even beautiful, since the coil is supposed to be classic, and curls smack chiefly of the nineteenth century.

An effort is making to reintroduce the old and graceful fashion of curling the back hair in long ringlets, and throwing them up over a comb. It deserves to be worn again, for no prettier method has been in vogue since it was ostracised.

Most of the wearers of the Josephine coils make a mistake in combing them so high that nothing is seen beneath the bonnet behind. This gives the head a most ungainly contour, and is very ugly viewed from the rear. Care should always be taken to show a little, if ever so little, of the chignon below the bonnet; otherwise one cannot help getting the impression that the wearer is all neck.

COMBINGS.

Now that false hair in unlimited quantities is no longer the mode, it is well to consider what can be done to avoid the necessity of using it at all. While very few women have hair enough to present a respectable appearance unaided by false, they almost all comb out and throw away a quantity which, if saved, would be a most valuable addition to their chignon. Almost any kind of hair-work can be made from combings, provided they are long enough, and not too much tangled. A new way of making switches from combings is to weave the hair on three long, coarse threads, after the manner of a deep fringe. When this is done, the threads are fastened together at one end; the switch is held up and shaken out, and has the appearance of being of long, heavy hair, though, in reality, the longest hair may not be over fifteen inches. Combings may, in this way, be transformed into really handsome switches, at a trifling expense compared with the price of false ones; and the owner has the satisfaction of feeling that she is wearing only her own hair, after all. Finger puffs, each made on a hair-pin, are very convenient, and can be well formed from combings. They cost something like $1 a dozen, I think, and require from an ounce and a half to two ounces of hair. They are very useful to cover up places where switches are put in, etc., and may be put on with natural effect.

The bias of hairdressing is almost wholly in favor of flat braids and soft twists of hair, following the shape of the head. This is sensible, convenient, and becoming. The passion for prematurely gray hair seems to be increasing, and it is asserted that certain society ladies here use artificial means to blanch their locks. This is hardly credible, and one would think hardly necessary, since the tendency of the time is to early grayness in women and early baldness in men.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Mr. Ames ought to be remembered in a monument."—*John B. Alley.*

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Aye, that we will for years!
For broken fames, and saddened names,
And haggardness, and tears.
Those, gathering round the monument
That sycophancy claims,
Shall make the coming statesman shun
The memory of Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Forget thyself as soon,—
Who traded in the souls of men,
And named the deed a boon,—
Who called the censure of the world
To drown its high acclaims
And, to a generous Nation's gift,
Affixed thy name, Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
We must, though we repine
To see our broad and green domain
Purloined by thee and thine;
To see endowed with public gold
Spared from the Nation's flames,
The fertile empires bribed away
By henchmen of Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Thank God, we will for more!—
For public conscience born again,
And purpose as of yore.
No party lines our ranks divide,
The common fear inflames.
Not one more rood of public land,
On pleas like thine, Oakes Ames!

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Aye, as some nightmare dream
That thundered through the statesman's sleep
In guise of gold and steam,
And drowned the homestead farmer's cry,
And crushed the poor man's claims,
And in its wake left ruined dupes
To live and wail: "Oakes Ames!"

GATH.

Iron Works.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, O., Jan. 25.—The Ætna Iron Works, of this place, with a capital of $1,000,000, elected the following Directors to-day: George Willard, W. C. Ames, Thomas McGowney, Cyrus Ellison, George N. Gray, S. T. Dean, and D. H. Clark. They will begin work in their new furnace and mills immediately. Lawrence County produced 48,000 tons of pig iron last year.

The National Centenary.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—At a conference of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission with members of the Legislature and City Councils, to-day, it was agreed to ask the State to appropriate $1,000,000, and the city $500,000, to aid in the Centennial cause. Speeches were made indicating that the appropriation will be made; that the State and city contemplate the same without request.

MARRIED.

McKEE—McGRATTER—On Jan. 7, 1873, by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Jeremiah McKee, of Kingston, Ont., and Miss Kate McGratter, of Chicago.
☞ Kingston papers please copy.

JACOBS—NASH—By the Rev. H. L. Harford, at the residence of the bride's brother, on the 5th inst., William B. Jacobs and Miss E. Emma Nash, all of Georgetown, Col., formerly of Chicago.

PIM—BARAGWANATH—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 22, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Ryder, Mr. William Pim, of Erie, Pa., and Miss Maria Baragwanath.
☞ Hamilton and Toronto papers please copy.

BELL—PERRY—On Jan. 15, 1873, by the Rev. J. Cotey, of Notre Dame Church, Chicago, Mr. John A. Bell, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Adell Perry, of this city.
☞ Troy papers please copy.

BLACKWELL—WHITAKER—In this city, on Jan. 25, by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Mr. Charles T. Blackwell and Miss Charlotte Whitaker, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

HALE—In Louisville, Ky., Jan. 23, 1873, Frank Lee, infant son and only child of Belle and Frank E. Hale, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 4 days.
The remains were interred in Graceland Cemetery.

FOWLER—Jan. 3, at 83 Twenty-third-st., Frank Fowler, aged 17 years and 10 months, formerly a resident of Cass County, Michigan.
The remains were taken to Oakwood Cemetery for burial.
But hath not Heaven, who first bestowed,
A right to take his gift away?
I bow me to the sovereign God
Who snatched him from the evil day;
Yet nature will repeat her moan,
And fondly cry, My son! my son!
☞ Niles, South Bend, and Mishawaka papers please copy.

BURTON—At her residence, 1060 West Lake-st., on the 24th inst., in her 51st year, of cancer in the breast, Eliza, beloved wife of Joseph Burton, late of England. Her loss is deeply felt by her family.
Funeral on Monday, the 27th, at 9½ o'clock, from the house to Calvary Church, and then by carriages to Rosehill.

McCABE—At St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 24, 1873, Joseph McCabe, aged 30 years, native County Monaghan, Parish of Marachloon, Ireland.
Funeral at 10 o'clock to-day, from 357 West Polk-st. to Calvary Cemetery.

OWEN—In this city, Jan. 24, David Owen, aged 81 years.
Funeral, from 539 Wabash-av., Monday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.
☞ Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Denver City, Col., papers please copy.

JOHNSON—Corner Flournoy-st. and Campbell-av., on the 25th inst., Julia A., youngest daughter of Isaac and Ximena Johnson.
Funeral at their residence, on Monday next at 11½ o'clock.

DRUMMOND—Jan. 23, Robert G. Drummond, lithograph printer, native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 35 years and 3 months.
☞ Glasgow *Herald*, Scotland, and New York *Sun* please copy.

KIMBALL—The funeral services of Granville Kimball will take place at his late residence, 535 Wabash-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Friends are invited.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO KEEP A BOARDING and lodging house just opened. Call at once for a bargain, 102 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL, TO take a half interest and attend to the inside business of a well-established and paying publishing and printing house. With the right kind of a man, the investment would be returned in one year. Address N 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 cash capital, to use as required, in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. The best of references given and required. Call and investigate, or address A. F. WALDO, 850 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEAT AND VEGETABLE market. Small premium required. Profits from $10 to $15 per day. Apply at 550 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING manufacturing and wholesale business. For particulars, call at 416 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$600, A GOOD BUSINESS man in established real estate firm. Address U 65, Tribune office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—TO KEEP A BOARDING and lodging house just opened. Call at once for a bargain, 102 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE SUBSCRIPTION book business. The advertiser has a book nearly ready that will probably have a very large sale, and wishes a thorough-going canvasser competent to manage the business. The advertiser will furnish half the capital, and if necessary more than that. A man who understands the assistant plan and has been successful in using it preferred. Address, giving real name, age, capital, and when an interview can be had, JOSIAH WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD INterest in a manufacturing business just established, with factory in Chicago; $500 cash and $500 one year's time, secured in the business. Address D 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business, with from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. Call at or address No. 42 Metropolitan Block.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSIness, a good active business man worth $3,000. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man wanted to join the advertiser in retail dry goods store in good location, on State-st., now doing a good cash trade; only $2,500 capital required. Address M 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COAL AND wood trade, to buy the interest of a partner retiring, whose other business connections require his whole attention; best stand on the South Side; long established. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with a capital of $3,000 to $4,000, to join the advertiser in retail dry goods business, either in Chicago or in some good country town. Address X 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $20,000 TO $25,000 cash, to extend business in importing house in this city having a large established trade, which can be doubled in amount this year, and net a handsome profit. To the right party meaning business a rare chance will be offered. Address BOSTON, Tribune office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TUESDAY AT 10 A. M. 40 HEAD OF horses, of all grades, 1 three-seated sleigh, 1 coach harness, 3 light double and 1 single harness, 1 express wagon, 1 pair of fine ponies. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold, at new brick barn, 342 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

EVANS & SELBY, MANUFACTURERS OF WAGons, trucks, carts, and drays. We keep on hand constantly and for sale, at the lowest prices, coal carts, lumber wagons, stone trucks, etc., etc. Repairing a specialty. EVANS & SELBY. N. B. Mr. E. Selby was formerly foreman for E. D. Ely & Co. Office and shops No. 30 Wayman-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND HARNESS; also a nice top buggy can be had very low, by inquiring at No. 157 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE SPLENDID, reliable family team. Inquire 721 State-st.

FOR SALE—20 HORSES, FROM 900 TO 1,300, SUITable for buggies, carriages, trucks, drays, and express. Rear 612 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-SEATED SLEIGH, pole, and shafts. Also business sleigh and 5 year old colt; trots in 3 minutes. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY AND LIGHT EXPRESS OR delivery wagons; also open square box business buggies at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, KIND HORSE, 6 YEARS old, weighs about 1,150 lbs. Can be drove either double or single, and is fit for most any kind of work. Apply at 289 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AS NEW—2-SEATED SLEIGH, stylish, and built to order. Cost $140. Will sell for $65 cash. Can be seen Monday at Winona Livery Stable, Monroe-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HORSES, pair ponies, top buggy, and double and single harness. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR BAY HORSES, SET DOUBLE harness, square box side-spring buggy with pole and shafts. Price, $250. Apply to-day, 154 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR GROCERIES, canned fruit, cigars, or liquors, one or two good horses. Inquire at 123 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE WEIGHS 1,100 LBS.; has no tricks, and is a good all-day business horse. Address A 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE WORK HORSE, 1,200 pounds; also one that weighs 1,050 pounds, and two sets double harness. 113 West Madison-st.; come Sunday, Room 3.

FOUR HAMBLETONIAN TROTTERS FOR SALE—4, 5, 6, and 7 years old. Can be seen and tested at Monee, I. C. R. R., 32 miles from Chicago. Call or address H. C. CHITTENDEN.

FOR SALE—TROTTER—BEST ROAD HORSE IN Chicago; trotted a mile in 2:28. Also a handsome cutter. Great sacrifice. Owner leaving city. Room 1, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR HEAVY DRAFT HORSES, 3,000 lbs, 5 and 7 years old; also two new top carriages. Will sell on time if preferred. Apply at Springer's Iron Yard, 18 and 20 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD HORSE, buggy, and harness, the stock and fixtures of choice confectionery, cigars, etc., at 379 West Madison-st., corner of Ann.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 PAIR OF FINE PONIES. Also, wanted, a fine horse, and top buggy and harness. Must be good rig. W. A. RUSSELL, 342 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY 3-SPRING 1-HORSE TRUCK, little used and sound; cost $300; price $150 cash. One new side-spring business wagon, very cheap, 36 Harrison-st., opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BREAD WAGON, NEARLY new. Inquire at 144 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—100 DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARNESS, suitable for coal, railroad, or excavating purposes. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW, STRONG STONE TRUCKS, the best in town, cheap. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HARNESSES, SADDLES, bridles, halters, surcingles, robes, tents, wagon covers, truck covers, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 5-YEAR OLD MULE, WEIGHT 800 lbs. Will sell cheap, or buy a mate. Apply at 399 West Lake-st.

HURRAH FOR "SLEIGHING." NOW IS YOUR time for cheap sleigh-runners; can be attached to all buggies and light wagons on five hours' notice. Patent pending. Manufactured only by the patentees, James Allen, of the firm of ALLEN & BARTLETT, Builders and Contractors, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st., Chicago. Price $10 to $15.

THE MOST ELABORATELY-FURNISHED WINE and oyster parlors on the West Side, for sale at cost. Sleeping rooms attached. 88 South Halsted-st.

TO HIRE—FOR EVENING PARTIES ONE OR TWO large four-horse sleighs, seat 20 persons each, at HENRICKSON'S Livery and Boarding Stables, 304 and 306 Madison-st.

WANTED—A LARGE IRON-GRAY MULE, BEtween 1,300 and 1,400 lbs; also a lumber wagon, 3¾-inch scane, for 4-inch scane wagon. Inquire 359 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—LUMBER WAGON AND HARNESS, in exchange for yoke of cattle fit for beef or other property, at the Frear Stone Works, foot of Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GOOD DRAFT TEAMS with harness and wagons, for good real estate, city orders, &c. SMITH, 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A NICE, STYLISH TOP buggy; one that has been but little used. Also a single harness. Address E. L. BORTREE, 332 North-av., with description and price.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE AND CARriage (1 or 2 seats). Horse must be sound and quiet. Will pay part cash, and exchange a very fine carriage horse. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, matched road team, or fine single horse, in exchange for choice suburban lots. Address N. 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM ONE TO FOUR PAIRS OF GOOD work horses, harness, and wagons, a good buggy horse, and fine carriage, Clarence or Landeau, in exchange for first-class real estate. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LEATHER-COVERED SECond-hand hack. Can find a purchaser with cash, at No. 28 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A 3-SPRING WAGON for a horse suitable for coal wagon. Call to-day, rear 279 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COVERED BUGGY WITH PATENT wheels; must be in good repair. Room 1, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE OR family carriage. Apply to HARRIS, Room 1, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, and harness, must be cheap, on weekly payment. Call at 76 South Halsted-st.

4 HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. TO BE SEEN AT 747 West Madison-st., to-day.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A great variety of farms at prices and terms to suit. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots. Ravenswood—800 feet, unincumbered, for South Side residence. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CHIcago real estate, unincumbered, for $20,000 or $30,000 worth of clothing. Address S. B. HARDWARE, 69 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW GRAND PIANO (IN stock), first-class make, for city lot; will assume small incumbrance. Address K 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A small farm with costly buildings and modern improvements; all kinds of fruit; in a village on C. B. & Q. R. R. Good shools and churches. For particulars address Box 18, Garville, LaSalle County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—WITH CASH—DESIRABLE IMproved and unincumbered property, in Aurora, with cash, for Chicago or suburban property. Address, with location and price, REAL ESTATE, Box 172, Aurora, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FARM, 80 acres; one, 160 acres; and one of 100 acres, for improved city residence property; will assume moderate encumbrance. J. W. BROWN, 283 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS, worth about $4,000, will be given in exchange for real estate in this city, and will pay $2,000 difference. Call on B. WRIGHT & CO., 169 Kinzie-st.

TO EXCHANGE—48x126 FEET ON ADAMS-ST. AND Winchester-av. for dwelling and lot. Will assume small incumbrance. Also, 4 large horses and wagons (harness complete) for outside lots. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN BUTLER County, Iowa, for a stock of liquors. Address K G, Thistle Saloon, corner Adams and Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TWO GOOD RESIDENCES worth $8,000 or $10,000 each, a choice business lot in burnt district. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT FOR SUIT OF CLOTHES. Address E 55, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND LOTS NEAR CITY limits for cottage house in good neighborhood. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR CITY LIMITS FOR a small improved place near some town on line of railroad not more than forty miles from Chicago. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT IN CHIcago, or an improved farm of 160 acres near Chicago, a valuable patent for the State of Indiana, and cash difference, if any; the patent can be sold out by counties for $100 each; good trade for any man that can give the patent their attention. Owner and models can be seen at E. & J. GOODS' machine shop, 19 Michigan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMING LANDS AND CITY property for merchandise; also a farm for sale cheap on good terms. Address F 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SASH WEIGHTS, ONE PAIR heavy horses, with single or double harness, and one new top carriage; also one gold watch. Apply at SPRINGER'S Iron yard, 18 and 20 Clinton-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—350 ACRES, GOOD FARM LAND in Illinois, worth $15,000, for lots in city limits. No incumbrance. C. W. DEAN, 94 South Desplaines-st.

WILL EXCHANGE NEW LAMB KNITTING MAchine and elegant Dobson banjo for restaurant furniture. Also, awning. 1283 State-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano, overstrung bass, and in good order. Apply V. C. TAYLOR, 5 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A FIVE OCTAVE, EXTRA ORGAN; cheap for cash, or on time or rent, at 170 Third-av., up stairs, in front.

I AM SELLING A FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR $275. The same that is usually sold for $550. Call and see me and I will explain how I can do it. J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av., West Side.

PIANOS TO RENT. FOR SALE FOR $50, $75, $150, $200, $250, at PROSSER'S, 616 Wabash-av., north of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—PIANO, OF STANDARD MAKE, IN good repair, in exchange for first-class board, in house newly opened, by either lady or gentleman, or both. Address L 68, Tribune office.

STOLEN.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—A BROWN FOUR-YEAR old mare with a white spot on the forehead, and new, black box buggy, with brown fellees in wheels; stolen from 232 West Madison-st. yesterday afternoon. $10 reward is offered to have it brought to 77 and 79 Noble-st.

STOLEN—FROM BARN IN REAR OF 1367 MICHIgan-av., Friday night, Jan. 24, one single harness, blankets, and whip. Any one returning said property to subscriber, at above address, or 94 West Washington-st., Room 13, will be suitably rewarded. CHARLES GARDNER.

COUNCIL OF SIX.

Further Efforts Made to Demoralize the Police.

Klokke and Sheridan Joined by Hickey, Gund, and French.

The Captains, of Course, Are Opposed to Efficiency.

Washburn Ordered to Rescind His Twelve-Hour Order.

The Police Commissioners held another meeting yesterday afternoon, the Captains of Police having been summoned to attend and express their views of the twelve-hour order, and tell of its effect upon the men.

CAPTAIN HICKEY

was first interrogated. He thought the new system had been tried long enough to determine whether it was practicable. He had conversed with his men, and they complained of the long hours. From his experience, he had concluded that a short term of service caused increased activity; that a patrolman would do better service if on duty four hours instead of six, and if on six, much better service than if on twelve hours. The men were fagged out by long service. He did not consider the force as efficient as under the old system. The men were unanimous in condemnation of the order.

Commissioner Sheridan asked if the city was better protected by the division of the men into three platoons—were there as many men at all times now upon the streets as formerly?

Captain Hickey replied that there were more men on duty now between 8 p. m. and 4 a. m.; he might be prejudiced, because he had worked so long with two platoons. He considered the old system, if it was properly worked, much the best. It had not been properly worked, however; under it the men would be more active. There were 29 beats under the old system in the First Precinct; now there were 17. The policemen did not consider themselves responsible for what occurred, shifting it to one another, saying "it didn't happen on my portion of the beat," etc. Under the old system no such excuse could be made. The city lost an hour on each man under the present order; under the old one, lost no time.

Commissioner Sheridan asked if it was not preferable to have short beats well patrolled than large beats half patrolled?

Captain Hickey said it certainly was. The old system was much superior, if the men were required to live up to the rules and regulations.

Commissioner Klokke thought the Board could compel the men to live up to the rules.

Captain Hickey remarked that the Board could compel them if they (the Board) did their duty—punished the men when brought up for infractions, and not excuse them.

CAPTAIN GUND

said he entertained the same views as Captain Hickey. The old rule worked well; his men complained of the long hours, and the short time allowed for meals.

Commissioner Klokke inquired if the men were doing their duty as well.

Captain Gund thought they were doing as well as they could, but not as well as under the short-hour system. There were formerly twenty beats in the Sixth Precinct, now there were nine. The men had to travel much further, and became fatigued.

Commissioner Klokke desired to know which system was the best for the interest of the city.

Captain Gund considered the old one more beneficial, as the men got their meals before they went on duty. They could not go home and eat within an hour. He thought twelve hours' duty would injure any one's health, and that the men would break down.

CAPTAIN FRENCH

said he had only forty beats now, to seventy-four under the old system. His men complained about the hours and their grub. There were no street cars or omnibuses at 4 in the morning, and they had to walk home, which many of them could not do and get back within the hour allowed.

Commissioner Klokke asked if his men were as efficient as formerly.

Captain French did not believe they were; they did not take as much interest or pride in the work as they formerly did.

President Reno asked if the men were demoralized before they commenced travelling twelve hours; had any outside parties been stirring them up?

Captain French did not know of anything being said to them. In his opinion the system had been given a fair trial without prejudice.

President Reno wanted to know what its effect would be; were the good men going away, or was he going to get rid of the poorest dead-beats, or of any at all.

Captain French said a number of excellent men had asserted that they would resign. Others who had been on the force a long time, and were useless, would remain as long as they could, no matter what kind of hours were kept. They shirked duty, and hours, long or short, made no difference to them. They were old, and unable to travel much anyhow.

THE INCOMPETENTS.

President Reno thought there ought to be some way to get rid of incompetent policemen.

Commissioner Sheridan had talked with several members of the Legislature, and they seemed inclined to create a fund to pay men retired after honorable and long-continued service.

President Reno remarked that they should be paid so much down, after so many years of service, for resigning.

Commissioner Sheridan said it was hardly fair to discharge a man who had been abused and shot by roughs, and rendered incapable of earning his living outside of the force. They should be employed as janitors at the station houses, and given work that required little physical strength.

Captain Hickey remarked that in New York decrepid policemen were employed as bailiffs in the Police Courts.

Commissioner Klokke asked why that could not be done in Chicago. There were a number of places where such men could be made useful.

The Captains were asked if they had had any conference with the Superintendent in regard to the order. They replied "No."

THE SUPERINTENDENT INTERROGATED.

Commissioner Sheridan asked Superintendent Washburn if he had anything to say.

The Superintendent said he had not. He did not think it was necessary to say anything in addition to what he had previously said to the Commissioners. He had given the new system much thought, had advised with others, and was firmly convinced of the utility of the order. Time strengthened his conviction.

Commissioner Sheridan asked if he regarded the division of the city into fewer beats a better arrangement than the old one.

The Superintendent could not see what difference the division of the beats made as long as there were additional men on duty.

Commissioner Sheridan thought putting two men together was a protection to each other, and not to the city.

The Superintendent had not ordered two men to travel together. He did not approve of it, and there was no necessity for it. They were not put upon the same beats. The beats were cut in half between 8 o'clock in the evening and 4 in the morning, and one man travelled one half and the other the remaining half.

Commissioner Sheridan asked if the thirty-four men detailed as roundsmen were not taken off beats.

The Superintendent said they were not, as they patrolled all the time. They had no specified territory, the ground covered by their platoon being their beat. The number of men had more to do with protection than the division of the city into beats. There were but 425 men, and the best that could be done with them was all the citizens could expect.

FRENCH'S PLAN.

Commissioner Klokke thought a plan should be devised which would work well for the city and for the men. He wished to submit a plan which had been prepared by Captain French. It seemed to him to be feasible. Under it, the first platoon, including beats and posts, would go on at 7 a. m., and remain until 7 p. m., allowing an hour and a half for dinner, the first section going to dinner at 11, returning at 12:30, the second going at 12:30 and returning at 2. On their return to the station, at 7 p. m., the first section to go to supper and return at 8:30, and sleeping in the station as reserves, in case of emergency, the second section to go home. The second platoon to relieve the first platoon at 7 p. m. and stay out until 4 a. m., and have until 6 p. m.,—they to attend Police Court as witnesses, if necessary. The third platoon to go on at 10 p. m. and stay until 7 a. m., being off every other day in exchange with the second platoon, the second to be off one day and the third the next.

Captain Gund would not give his opinion of the plan until he had seen it tried.

Captain French said it would enable the men to get their meals. The platoons lapped over during the night. In the day time the people must protect themselves; in the night they looked to the police force.

Captain Gund thought the hours in the proposed plan were too long also.

Captain French said he was in favor of retaining the old hours at the three principal stations. That system, however, would not work well at the sub-stations, on account of the small number of men.

Captain Hickey thought if the Council would put on seventy-five more men, the old system would work to perfection, even at the sub-stations. More men were needed. If a man traveled six hours, he wasn't worth shucks the next six; was feeble and weak, and couldn't club a prisoner. In summer twelve hours would have a worse effect than in winter.

The Captains were then told to go, and the three Commissioners put their heads together to talk the matter over.

WHAT CAME OF IT.

As soon as the room was cleared of the representatives of the press, the Commissioners sent for Superintendent Washburn, hoping and believing that no one was near enough to overhear what was done. Commissioner Reno told the Superintendent that the Board had considered the order, and had voted upon it. It was a decision of a majority of the Board (and the stress be laid on the word "majority" was clearly perceptible) that the order known as the "Twelve-hour order" was not inclined to work well, and must be rescinded. He had no idea of giving the Superintendent orders to rescind it at once. He might take his time about it (here he looked to Commissioner Sheridan for approval), and so manage it that no notice would be taken of it. The press had been excluded from the meeting, and would know nothing at all about the order, and he could thus escape any ridicule on the subject.

Commissioner Sheridan, who had waited with impatience an opportunity to speak, here dissented from Mr. Reno's suggestion about taking time over the order. He now insisted with much emphasis that the change be made at once, and in this he was backed up by Mr. Klokke, who thought that no time was to be lost.

The President then read the following order, passed by Commissioners Reno and Klokke in opposition to his wishes:

The Board of Police instruct the Superintendent of Police to see to it that the published regulations of the Board relative to patrol duty, as contained in the book of rules and regulations, be strictly enforced from this date henceforth until the further order of the Board.

WHAT MR. WASHBURN SAYS.

This matter disposed of, the reporters proceeded to interview the Superintendent as to his opinion of the present aspect of affairs. Mr. Washburn was as discreet in his observations as usual, and quietly declined to say anything likely to be misinterpreted. The reporters asked him what he thought of the action of the Board in virtually rescinding his order. He replied as follows, and his statement is commended to such persons as have confidence in the present Board: "Gentlemen, I solemnly swear to you that, before I issued the order which has created so much discussion, I submitted it to the Board and explained the system to them. They neither committed themselves to it nor opposed it, but merely laid it on one side."

The reporters asked Mr. Washburn what course he intended to pursue, but his response being that he was not at liberty to say, nothing as to his future movements was learned.

THE ST. LOUIS SYSTEM.

While the reporters were interviewing Mr. Washburn, a despatch was handed to him, which he read and handed to the reporters. It read as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25, 1873.—*Elmer Washburn*: You are welcome to use the letter of Tuesday.
JAMES MCDONOUGH.

Mr. Washburn explained that he had written to Mr. McDonough, Chief of Police, in St. Louis, asking him with regard to the system of patrol duty in that city. Mr. McDonough, who, by the way, is President of the National Police Association, and one of the best authorities upon police matters, had sent him a reply. This he had already shown to the Commissioners, but had withheld it from the press until he felt authorized to make use of it. He telegraphed to St. Louis for the writer's permission, and the answer arrived while the reporters were present. The letter is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23, 1873.—*Elmer Washburn, Esq., General Superintendent Police, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 19th inst. at hand. My force is equally divided into day and night platoons; the former reporting at 11 o'clock a. m., and remaining on duty until 11 o'clock p. m.; the later reporting at 11 o'clock p. m., and remaining on duty until 11 o'clock a. m. The officers of both platoons have but one hour each in the twelve for meals; that is, the day men one hour for supper, and the night men one hour for breakfast, relieving adjoining partners, and walking double beats meantime between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, morning and evening. Should an officer reside at a great distance, necessitating his absence longer than one hour, he must obtain his meal on the beat. The officers are not allowed any time except their own while off from duty, and, in many instances, the greater portion of that is absorbed by Court attendance, without any remuneration. The smallness of the force will not allow of station reserves, yet a platoon can be called together in a few minutes by telegraph. The present routine of duty has been in force for the past three years, and it would be difficult to arrange a more satisfactory one for all practicable purposes. Very truly yours,
JAMES MCDONOUGH, Chief.

The Board will, without any reasonable doubt, impeach the Superintendent for breach of faith in the use of this letter, and hold a secret session to discuss the enormity of his daring to hold any conversation with the press. Will they have the hardihood to deny Mr. Washburn's solemn affirmation that the order was submitted to them weeks before it was issued? They probably will, for the Chief is one and the Board are three,—two against improvement of discipline, and one in a hopeless minority in favor of it.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The masquerade ball of "Our Club" will occur at Snow's Dancing Academy, on Tuesday evening.

The United Sons of Erin will hold their eleventh annual ball at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The Irving Club have issued tasteful invitations to their Club parties for the season, at Nos. 53 and 55 Ada street.

The Park Avenue Library Association will meet at the church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, on Monday evening. The programme is an excellent one.

About dusk on Friday evening a thief entered the office of Dr. Carr, No. 327 West Madison street, and stole several valuable Masonic jewels.

The seventh party of the Blue Danube Club will be of the calico description, and will be given at Bournique's West Side Hall on Thursday evening.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the gymnasium connected with the South Side Christian Union will be held to-morrow evening at No. 758 Michigan avenue.

An Irish National meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Healy's Hall, on Archer avenue. Thomas P. O'Connor and others will address the meeting.

Persons who desire to study Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese, are requested to meet Professor Le Gendre at the West Side rooms of the Christian Union, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening.

A complimentary necktie party, under the management of the ladies of the Mutual Quadrille Club will be given at Snow's Academy, corner of Halsted and Madison streets, next Thursday evening.

The Dramatic Class of the Chicago Christian Union will meet at No. 205 West Madison street at half-past 7 o'clock on Monday evening. All members and those wishing to join are requested to attend.

The *Northwestern Review*, of Chicago, for January, 1873, is the beginning of a new volume and a new series, and is published by R. R. Dearden, whose office is No. 154 LaSalle street. The current number contains a number of well-considered articles, and miscellany.

The calico ball, given by the ladies of the First Unitarian Church, last Wednesday evening, was a complete success, some three hundred tickets having been disposed of. The costumes worn were new and elegant. So pleased are the ladies with their success that they intend to repeat it before very long.

The Literary Club of the Chicago Christian Union will hold its regular meetings at No. 758 Michigan avenue every Monday evening. The subject for discussion, to-morrow evening, will be "An Educational Qualification for Suffrage," after which an essay will be read by Harry D. Hammer.

The concert and lecture announced by the Oratorio Society to be given on Thursday evening, and postponed by the storm, will be given on Thursday evening next at the Union Park Congregational Church. The pluck and perseverance of the Society in their efforts to obtain hearing in opposition to bad luck entitles them to the full sympathy of the public, and a full house to boot.

The First Congregational Society, yesterday, obtained from the Board of Public Works a permit to rebuild their church on the old site. It is the determination of the Society to pull down the walls to the basement, and hold weekly services there until the church shall be rebuilt. The members are determined to rebuild as soon as practicable.

The lecture on "Ireland Against Elizabeth," postponed from this evening on account of the St. Jarlath's Church concert, will be delivered by General J. F. Finerty, for the benefit of the Catholic orphans, at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on Harrison, near Halsted street, next Sunday evening, Feb. 2, at 7:30 o'clock.

A delegation of policemen waited on Mayor Medill, yesterday afternoon, in reference to the "twelve-hour" regulation. The Mayor listened attentively to what they had to say, and said he was giving the subject his closest attention. It may be stated that the petition presented by Alderman Dixon to the Common Council last Monday evening, purporting to contain the names of 450 policemen, was signed by about one-fourth of that number.

The first Waukegan passenger train encountered a broken rail yesterday morning, when near Winnetka, which threw the baggage car from the track and broke an axle. The other coaches were taken as far as Evanston, when it was discovered that two of them were in such condition that it was dangerous to proceed. The passengers were transferred to another train. The trains were all more or less delayed in consequence of the accident.

The Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital are in great distress to know how to meet the expenses attending the running of that excellent institution. The sources of pecuniary supply are much restricted during the present season, and unless the citizens come forward, there is every reason to believe that the utmost difficulty will be experienced. The current expenses are $700 a month. Donations may be sent to John De-Koven, Esq., cashier of the Merchants' National Bank.

The Common Council Committee on Schools, yesterday held a meeting. Alderman Moore in the chair. The Committee considered the question of rebate on the Dearborn School lot, at present occupied by Messrs. Rand & McNally. Aldermen Sherwood and Shaffner and ex-Alderman Wilce were present. The Committee discussed the question at some length, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The pigeon-poppers had a little sport at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, the principal event being a match for $25 a side between Abe Kleinmann and Mr. Robertson. They shot at 25 single rises from ground traps, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, Robertson receiving the odds of one dead bird. Kleinmann missed his first bird, but missed no other, killing 24 straight, and thus making one of the finest scores on record. Robertson killed 17 out of his 25, and of course lost the match. Then Eddie Thomas shot a penny match, betting $25 that he could could hit 45 out of 50 copper units tossed into the air. He succeeded in hitting 48 out of 50, which was considered very fine shooting.

A woman named Bridget Taylor, whose husband is the proprietor of a butcher shop at No. 289 Desplaines street, yesterday endeavored to commit suicide in the most revolting manner. It appears that she has been for some time given to drink, and has by excessive indulgence became so insane as to require a guardian. During the absence of her protector yesterday, she obtained a huge butcher-knife and cut her throat across. She shrieked as soon as she had performed the dreadful deed, and brought in a number of her neighbors. At the sight of them the infatuated woman relinquished the knife, but tore her wound open with her fingers. She was finally secured and the wound dressed, but there is little prospect of her recovering.

The Common Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the Committee Room adjoining the City Clerk's office, Ald. Bailey presiding. The subject under consideration was the ordinance relative to the entry of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad into the city. After a brief discussion, the ordinance, as provided by Corporation Counsel Tuley, was agreed to. The representatives of the Road stated that they had purchased the property upon which their track was laid, and merely desired the right to cross certain streets in the city. The ordinance, which provides that the Company shall build viaducts and approaches thereto wherever the Common Council shall ordain, was agreed to by the representatives of the Railroad, and the Committee agreed to recommend the passage of the ordinance.

Correspondence.

Office of Railway Steam Printing Works, Batchelder & Wood, Proprietors, No. 159 Washington Street, Boston, Jan. 14, 1873. *Friend Thompson*: One of the partners in this office just said to me, "I want to show you the *best* piece of letter-press work I ever saw." I concluded it must be something very fine for him to acknowledge it to be the best *he ever saw*, as I never knew him to allow that any person could beat his work. He went to his private drawer and brought me, what? why J. S. Thompson & Co.'s "Twentieth Annual Circular," and, of course, I was much pleased on account of the handsome compliment he paid my old friends, J. S. T. & Co., and also the knowledge that the job was worked on a "Globe."

Will you be kind enough to send me by return mail a few of the "circulars," and also some of your 1873 calendars, telling me which presses the jobs were worked on. Also tell me what you will do me, say, 2,000 to 5,000 on a fine satin-faced card. I may want the thing in a different form from a card, but I can get at what I want when you give me the price of the cards.

We are having a fine trade; although but comparatively few offices were burned out at the Boston fire, we have put in some forty presses. The fact is, the "Globe" is making its way to the front rank with rapid strides.

I see you are to move about April 1. How many Globes will you want for the new office. Our *new* eighth medium is the *most perfect job press ever built*, and you would agree with me could you see one work. It is 8x12 inside chase, and has *all* the superior points and conveniences of the half. You should have one or more of these in the new office. Hoping I may hear from you at once, I am, as ever, your friend,

HENRY JOHNSON,
of Jones Manufacturing Company.

P. S.—I send you by same mail as this Messrs. B. & W.'s New Year Circular.

Baked Beans and Brown Bread.

Many housekeepers from New England have been puzzled to know how to prepare the usual delicious and wholesome biscuit, pastry, etc., without the familiar Horsford's Bread Preparation, or Rumford Yeast Powder. Now is the winter of their discontent, however, made glorious summer by the announcement that Messrs. Downer & Co., Nos. 17 and 19 River street, have been authorized, by the well-known Rumford Chemical Works, of Providence, R. I., to introduce, among the grocers of the Northwest, these justly celebrated, and, we may say, indispensable articles of every well-regulated *cuisine*. The best guarantee of the excellence and purity of these goods is found in the fact that they are manufactured only under the special direction of Professor E. N. Horsford, late occupant of the Rumford Chair of Chemistry, at Harvard University.

Inducements Extraordinary.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, for the next thirty days will offer their entire stock at cost price, and many things at great reduction from cost prices, including silks, velvets, dress goods, suits, cloaks, shawls, linens, flannels, blankets, cloths, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, notions, etc. Table linens, warranted pure, at 25 cents per yard. Ottoman shawls, half price. These goods must be sold to make room for spring purchase. In our dress and cloak making rooms, we shall make a reduction of 10 per cent on all goods manufactured. Customers can rely upon this sale as being genuine.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College.

The firm name "Bryant & Stratton" is probably as well known throughout this country as any that could be mentioned. Mr. H. B. Bryant, the surviving member, has just fitted up for Chicago one of the finest business college establishments to be found anywhere. All the modern improvements have been introduced; a new curriculum of study made out, and the classes conducted in a more approved manner than heretofore. We take great pleasure in recommending this institution to our friends and the public.

Late Publications.

W. Phillips, newsdealer, No. 132 Dearborn street, northwest corner of Madison street, has received the following: *Fashion Magazine* for January and February, *The World of Fashion*, *Le Follet Journal Du Grand Monde*, *La Mode Elegante*, *Milliner and Dressmaker*, *Die Modenwelt*, *Revue De La Mode*, *Demorest's*, and *Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine*; also, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Galaxy*, *Lippincott's*, *Atlantic*, *Godey*, and *Peterson's Magazines* for February. *Harper's Bazar* and *The Ladies' Journal* received on Monday.

Boys' Overcoats.

C. C. Collins, Nos. 184 and 186 Clark street, and No. 195 West Madison. Entire stock at cost of manufacture.

The Orient Hotel,

corner of State and VanBuren streets, is now sufficiently advanced, in the way of furnishing, as to justify the proprietors, Messrs. Grant & Cudney, in announcing to the public that they will open the same for the reception of guests the first week in February, and that they are now ready to show rooms to any who may wish to engage the same.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

The best boot and shoe dealers of Twenty-second street are endeavoring to sell at the lowest possible prices. This state of things has been occasioned by Messrs. Young & Keller, who are selling off a bankrupt stock at No. 138 Twenty-second street, where they expect all their friends to come and obtain a good fit for a nominal sum.

Popping the Question.

When a nice young man and his sweetheart come to a stop, and don't quite like to say what they are thinking about, and can't think of anything else, let him mention a Domestic sewing machine. He can't approach the subject more delicately, or in a more winning fashion. She will then probably mention No. 74 State street.

Fine Pictures at Low Prices.

Brand, the photographer, whose reputation for fine pictures is not surpassed in Chicago, is offering his splendid work at remarkably low prices, and those in want of elegant photographs should not neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity. No finer pictures are produced than those turned out by Brand at No. 596 Wabash avenue.

Conservatory of Music.

On Saturday, Feb. 1, at 6 p. m., sale of shares, at $125 each, will close. These shares secure to the pupil 10 terms of instruction in any branch of music (at nearly half price). After Feb. 1, they will advance to $150 each. Robert Goldbeck, Director, No. 938 Indiana avenue, corner Twentieth street.

The Fables of Zambri, the Parsee.

From the London Fun.

I.

An author who had wrought a book of Fables (the merit whereof transcended expression) was peacefully sleeping atop of the modest eminence to which he had attained, when he was rudely awakened by a throng of critics, emitting adverse judgment upon the tales he had builded.

"Apparently," said he, "I have been guilty of some small grains of unconsidered wisdom, and the same have proven a bitterness to these excellent folk, the which they will not abide. Ah! well, those who produce the Strasburg *pate* and the feather-pillow are prone to regard *us* as rival creators. I presume it is in course of nature for him who grows the pen to censure the manner of its use."

So speaking he executed a smile a hand's-breadth in extent, and resumed his airy dream of dropping ducats.

MORAL: As above.

II.

"What have you there on your back?" said a zebra, jeeringly, to a "ship of the desert" in ballast.

"Only a bale of gridirons," was the meek reply.

"And what, pray, may you design doing with them?" was the incredulous rejoinder.

"What am I to do with gridirons?" repeated the camel, contemptuously. "Nice question for *you*—who have evidently come off one!"

People who wish to throw stones should not live in glass-houses; but there ought to be a few in their vicinity.

III.

A man pursued by a lion was about stepping into a place of safety, when he bethought him of the power of the human eye; and, turning about, he fixed upon his pursuer a steady look of stern reproof. The raging beast immediately moderated his rate per hour, and finally came to a dead halt within a yard of the man's nose. After making a leisurely survey of him, he extended his neck and bit off a small section of the victim's thigh.

"Beard of Arimanes!" roared the man; "have you no respect for the Human Eye?"

"I hold the human eye in profound esteem," replied the lion, "and I confess its power. It assists digestion if taken just before a meal. But I don't understand why you should have two and I none."

With that he raised his foot, unsheathed his claws, and transferred one of the gentleman's visual organs to his own mouth.

"Now," continued he, "during the brief remainder of a squandered existence, your lion-quelling power being more highly concentrated, will be more easily managed."

He then devoured the remnant of his victim, including the other eye.

This tale seems to imply the falsity of certain accepted beliefs. [It is, therefore, insulting.—Translator.]

IV.

An ant laden with a grain of corn, which he had acquired with infinite toil, was breasting a current of his fellows, each of whom, as is the etiquette, insisted upon stopping him, feeling him all over, and shaking hands. It occurred to him that an excess of ceremony is an abuse of courtesy. So he laid down his burden, sat upon it, folded all his legs tight to his body, and smiled a smile of great grimness.

"Hullo! What's the matter with you?" exclaimed the first insect whose overtures were declined.

"Sick of the hollow conventionalities of a rotten civilization," was the rasping reply. "Relapsed into the honest simplicity of primitive observances. Go to grass."

"Ah, then we must trouble you for that corn. In a condition of primitive simplicity there are no rights of property, you know. These are 'hollow conventionalities.'"

A light dawned upon the intellect of that pismire. He shook the reefs out of his legs; he scratched the reverse of his ear; he grappled that cereal and trotted away like a giant refreshed. It was observed that he submitted with a wealth of patience to manipulation by his friends and neighbors, and went some distance out of his way to shake hands with strangers on competing lines of traffic.

Nevertheless, this fable does *not* teach that social observances are always—or even commonly—grounded in good sense. If it did, that would make it true.

V.

A snake who had lain torpid all winter in his hole took advantage of the first warm day to limber up for the spring campaign. Having tied himself into an intricate knot, he was so overcome by the warmth of his own body that he fell asleep, and did not wake until nightfall. In the darkness he was unable to find his head or his tail, and so could not disentangle and slide into his hole. Per consequence, he froze to death.

Many a subtle philosopher has failed to solve that knotty problem himself, owing to his inability to discern his beginning and his end.

Shopping in Paris.

The shop-keepers of Paris at the present day seem to take a pleasure in charging a foreigner double what they would ask one of their own countrymen or women. An instance of this came under my notice not a month ago. Two ladies—one an American, the other a Frenchwoman, were walking down the Rue Saint Honore, when the former saw in the window of a most respectable shop a straw hat which she thought she would like for one of her children. She went in and asked the price, and the shop woman asked her sixteen francs, about thirteen-and-sixpence, for an article she could have bought at any West End shop in London for about three-and-sixpence or four shillings. Americans are not much given to finding anything too dear in Paris, people say that most of them would rather pay a high than a low price for what they want, but so manifest an attempt at imposition was too much for her; she laid down the hat and joined her friend, who waited outside. The latter asked why she had not bought the hat. When told the reason, she said she feared she did not know how to drive a bargain in France, and, if she would say how much she would give for the article, she (the French lady) would try and get it for her at that price. The American lady said that the utmost she would pay for it was six francs—five shillings. The French lady entered the shop alone, asked the price, and was told that it was nine francs instead of sixteen, as had been demanded of her friend. She said that was too much, and offered six francs, whereupon the article was put up in paper and handed over to her. She then taxed the shop woman with having attempted to impose upon a stranger, but the other was not in the least ashamed of herself. "Mon Dieu, madame, les etrangers sont toujours tres riches, et les affaires a Paris sont si mauvaises a present," was all the satisfaction she could get out of this pleasant specimen of a Parisian tradeswoman. Accustomed as we are in England for tradesmen to ask what they intend to take—no more and no less—the idea of bargaining for everything we buy, from a silk dress to the handful of carrots required for the soup—is to Englishmen and women most obnoxious; but in Paris it is absolutely necessary, unless we wish to throw away money by the pocketful. I saw a curious trial of the art of bargaining made last winter in Paris. Two French gentlemen each accompanied by his wife, and having an umpire with each to see fair play, started around the Halles Centrales, or central markets, to lay in their provisions for the day. A list was made out, so that the two individuals were to purchase exactly the same articles and the same qualities of food, so much fish, so much vegetables, so much beef for soup, so much mutton for roasting, so much poultry, and the like. One of them was to bargain, and get things as cheap as he could; the other was to give whatever the women at the different stalls asked him. They were not to go round together, but within half an hour of each other, and the bet was a breakfast for the whole party at Bignon's, that the gentleman who did not bargain with the dealers would have to pay double what he who did bargain paid for his supplies—not one by one, but taken as a whole. They met about an hour later at the door of St. Eustache, and, when the umpires came to compare notes, it turned out that the non-bargaining purchaser had paid not only double, but more than three times what his adversary had done, and yet both had got the very same articles, and the same quality and quantity of both.—*Belgravia.*

Curious Facts about Whales.

Professor N. S. Shaler, upon the authority of Captain John Pease, an old an observant whale-fisher, writes as follows in the January number of the *American Naturalist*, concerning the frequent struggles between the male sperm whales:

"The conflicts between the males of sperm whales cause great damage to the lower jaw; the evidence goes to show that at least two per cent, are crooked more or less, and one in several hundred very badly bent by these struggles. There are two specimens in the small museum at Nantucket which are singularly contorted; one of them is bent laterally into one turn of a spiral. Captain Pease tells me that he found one that was bent sideways at right angles to the proper position and firmly fixed there, seeming to be permanently fastened in this singular position. In fighting, the males rush at each other with open jaws and strike in passing. The great speed and power of these massive creatures must lead to the most serious results from such collisions. Captain Pease once found a sperm whale nearly dead on the water, with the lower jaw hanging by a single band of ligament a few inches through. Sharks and crustaceans were devouring the creature, but the wrench which had crippled him must have come from one of his own kind."

In the same article Professor Shaler mentions a fact which, if it can be proved, may certainly become a strong argument for the Darwinists. It is as follows:

"The Captain is convinced that the right whale has a trace of hair within the skin. He says that when the skin is fresh, if it be scraped with a knife so as to remove the superficial parts, there will then be seen a trace of hair in the inner section. This point is worthy of attention from those naturalists who have opportunities for such work. It is evident that if the whale is the descendant of some land mammal form, it would likely to preserve a trace of the hairy covering. In this connection it is interesting to note that, in the museum at Nantucket, there is a tooth of a sperm whale with two fangs after the fashion of an ordinary mammalian canine. The specimen was taken many years ago, but with it is the statement that the other teeth of the whale were of the same fashion. This clearly looks like a reversion to some higher mammalian form of dentition."

—Georgia is losing much population by white emigrants to Texas and colored emigrants to Florida.

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COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of Cone & Strong, for the purpose of carrying on a general Wholesale and Retail Jewelry Business, at 101 East Madison-st.
S. F. CONE,
G. A. STRONG.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1873.

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S. F. CONE,
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1873. G. A. STRONG.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership of Ryan & Caretti, fresco painters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. D. Ryan continues the business at the same place, 1286 State-st., who will collect all bills and pay all indebtedness of the late firm.
F. D. RYAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erroneous Idea About Paying State and County Taxes for 1871.
Many tax-payers who have not paid their STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1871, have formed a wrong opinion by the announcement in the daily papers that the Legislature had just passed an act extending the time for the payment of taxes, without stating to which year's State and County taxes the act referred to applies. The law just passed extends the time to Township Collectors for making their final settlement with the County Collector for taxes of 1872, from the 1st day of February to the 10th day of March, but it does not extend the time for payment of State and County taxes for 1871 an hour.
The delinquent lists for State and County taxes for 1871 have been filed by the several Township Collectors with the County Collector as the law directs, and the delinquent tax list was published in the Evening Post on the 4th of this month.
Application for judgment against the property on which the State and County taxes for 1871 remain unpaid will be made on the 3rd of next month.
All delinquents had better see to it and pay their taxes for 1871 at once. I publish this for the information of those most interested, so that if any one finds a judgment against his lots, or a tax sale, he cannot have the plea of ignorance.
J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.
Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
Room 12, Central Union Block.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

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ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

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THE GALAXY.

"Carl Benson," in his "Casual Cogitations," in the *Galaxy* for February, talks in his pleasant way about

IMPOLITENESS AS A NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

He does not agree with English critics, "one of whom has recently asserted that any incivility observed or suffered by a tourist in America is provoked by an assumption of superiority in the wording of the stranger's address. However polite his *manner*, the *words* have implied that he was in a social position above that of the native; hence the latter's 'self-assertion,' as one of our own writers euphemizes it." Nor does he coincide with what he calls the Trollopian theory, that the democracy, being told they are equal to all men, and finding by experience that they are inferior in many respects of culture and refinement, try to reassert themselves by being brutal to every one apparently richer or better educated or behaved than themselves:

The Trollopian theory equally fails to account for the Jack-in-office nuisance,—a nuisance, we may remark, common to all or nearly all civilized countries, up to a certain point, but which has assumed most stupendous and all-pervading proportions on our soil.

The overbearing insolence of the Jack-in-office, through all his varieties, from the hotel boot-black to the railroad anything-you-like, is carried to so grotesque a pitch that the sufferer, even if blessed with less than the average national allowance of humor and good-humor, is often tempted by the absurdity of the annoyance to overlook its wickedness. The fixed idea of a large number of these persons—certainly a majority of them—is, that their dignity requires them to mislead, snub, disoblige, or in some petty way annoy every person, of whatever class or sex, who comes into business contact with them. I have heard a hotel-clerk utter three plump falsehoods, in order to escape the humiliation of being supposed to have performed an ordinary piece of duty, which indeed he could not have refused or avoided except at the risk of a lawsuit. I have heard an express clerk lie with equal coolness, solely for the purpose of giving unnecessary trouble.

"Carl Benson" gives explanations of his own for American incivility. First is the constant hurry of the American; then, the foreign element:

There are other causes,—some general, some applicable to particular classes. Thus, our Jack-in-office has attained his full-blown development through a combination of influences. At a not very distant period all the country was in the condition which we still find its Western Territories, where the lack of public accommodation is such that every man who serves the public really confers a favor on it. Thus, the landlord, driver, transportation agent, etc., acquired a traditional importance which remained after the progress of civilization and competition had broken up his monopoly. A foreign diplomatic friend of mine was last summer detained by business in a New England State bordering on Canada. This State enjoys a great reputation for virtue and Puritan traditions. The inhabitants are said to be nearly all aquarians, and to have no public amusements except unlimited lectures and an occasional horse-trot. Nevertheless, I suspect it is a very disagreeable place of residence. My friend D—— found it so. The hotel clerk began "trying it on him" (as is usual in the case of a new-comer), by giving him the worst of everything. The most undesirable and uncomfortable seat in the dining-room was allotted to him, and so on. After several passages of arms between them, which generally ended in drawn battles, for D—— was an obstinate man and apt to fight it out on that line, he thought that the situation might perhaps be simplified by an explanation, and accordingly he addressed the gorgeous clerk: "I should like to understand our position. Are you here for my pleasure and satisfaction, or am I here for yours? If the latter, and such is the custom of the country, I don't object to it; only in that case it seems but fair you should pay me instead of my paying you." The clerk couldn't see it in that light, but D—— was made comparatively comfortable during the rest of his sojourn.

This prestige of the Jack-in-office was sustained and furthered by a particular result of democracy. (Here we have found a place where the democratic does actually though indirectly tell.) The point has been mentioned once before in the *Galaxy*, but it is worth repeating, as it shows how the public involuntarily contributes to its own oppression. Whenever an individual is bold enough to complain of or resist insolence or extortion, the mass of his fellow-sufferers, instead of backing up the man who has taken the first step for them all, are rather inclined to see in his conduct an affectation of superiority. "If we can bear it, why can't he?" is their thought; and thus they aid the common enemy, in a negative way, by not supporting their champion. Add the palliations and temptations common to the same class all over Christendom, and we may almost wonder that our Jack-in-office is no worse. Some of the European specimens certainly run him very hard. The Parisian *concierge* is nearly up to the level of the Washington express clerk.

After all, he says—

The reader may ask, "What's the use of discussing the matter? What have we to do with manners, anyhow? Are they not institutions belonging to the effete cockroaches of the Old World, as Mrs. Stowe felicitously puts it?

Reader, at the risk of boring you further, I must say that you are greatly mistaken if you think the subject of no consequence. True, the attempt to make manners supply the place of morals always has been, and must be, a failure; but it is just as true that manners are continually mixing themselves up with morals, aye, and with politics, too. Take this Woman Question, for instance; the element of manners enters very largely into it. You will find one of the chief reasons why so many educated and refined women shrink from the idea of female suffrage to be this: Respect for women is (they say) the last stronghold of good manners among us. Beat that down, and we shall all be vulgarians and brutes together. And female suffrage will break down this respect, and therefore we oppose it. Here is one obvious instance; were time and space unlimited, I could produce many more.

With all his pleas for better manners, there is one kind of civility "Carl Benson" will none of. It is that false politeness—

which, from moral cowardice, or lazy good nature, or want of capacity to fix moral responsibility, or all these causes together, receives blackguards and knaves with the welcome due to honest gentlemen. I have seen more of this right thing in the wrong place among our enlightened citizens than I ever did among the effete cockroaches. And the disreputable persons know this and act on it. A fellow shall have billingsgated you and your relations, male and female, and circulated falsehoods about you by the yard, without even the shallow palliation of a partisan necessity, but merely because he thought you would serve to point a paragraph; he runs against you on some semi-public occasion, where the company is a trifle mixed, and wonders if you refuse to fraternize and hobnob with him; thinks, indeed, that he is rather doing you an honor by offering to make your acquaintance. When I come across such creatures, I turn my back on them promptly, and don't care what Tom, Dick, or Harry may say.

He illustrates this sort of thing by a very clever parable, with which his article ends:

The records of travel tell us that an adventurous Englishman in the interior of Africa suddenly found himself confronted by the chief of the region which he was traversing. King Quashee, in all his exuberance of grease and scantiness of drapery, walked up to the stranger and—spit full in his face. The Briton's first impulse was to hit out straight from the shoulder, but prudential considerations restrained him, and by a happy inspiration, which he could never quite explain himself, he returned the salute in kind. Immediately he was received with open arms as the chief's friend and equal, supplied with whatever he wanted, and forwarded safely on his journey. That Englishman was wise in his generation; still I fancy he was not sorry to take leave of King Quashee, and, for my own part, I do not fancy such society. I don't choose my friends among people who begin by spitting in your face.

Junius Henri Browne is as entertaining as usual in his essay on

"WOMEN AS COMPANIONS."

Some of his masculine readers will, it is to be feared, consider him a traitor to his sex. He says:

It is not consideration for women that induces us to keep them in the border-land of acquaintance with our real lives. It is consideration for ourselves. It is supreme selfishness; it is engrossing egotism. We shrink from the thought that the gentler and purer beings who love us, and whom we love—when we have naught else to do,—should have a perfect understanding, a clear revelation of what we are. It is an article of our social creed that they prefer pleasant illusions to disagreeable facts. This is not without its verity; but it is the false education of women, and one of their weaknesses which should be removed. In this age, we live, or ought to live, above everything else, for truth. Whatever leads thereto should be followed, though the following dispel every deception which, from the first, has been our most grateful food.

As the companionship grows less, the marriage becomes untruthful, loses its earliest spring, dwindles from its apex. The deepest expression of love is longing for the object loved. When the longing decreases, love has decreased in the same proportion. Companionship is the realization of the longing; and the realization which does not produce satiety touches and blends with the ideal. All the romance of the freshest emotions tends to and demands companionship. The most ordinary lovers are as Daphne and Apollo when first they catch the soft infection. The sentiments with which they are inspired warm them with poetic fervor, and the common things that compose their life assume the hues of remembered dreams. The instinct of companionship is strong upon them. They glide to each other like concurrent streams, and, once together, their rustic silence is more eloquent than moulded words. Their sole thought, their one desire, is companionship, whose presence and influence lend color and warmth, rhythm and rhyme, to the rude prose of their being. For hours they will sit beside a stagnant pool, and see the heaven of their hope mirrored on its turbid surface. They will walk hand in hand through barren fields that are to them as Armida's enchanted garden. They will be surrounded by poverty and meanness, and personal contact will conjure these into affluence and splendor. In all such externals, companionship is the transparent power, the cunning creator of beautiful illusions, the spiritual sorcerer that compels the outward state to reflect the inner mood.

As with coarse, so it is with fine humanity. Like seeks like throughout the universe, and this seeking attains its end in companionship. The masculine and feminine in all the kingdoms strive toward each other; wanting rest until conjoined, and wanting development until contiguity be secured. While companionship continues, satisfaction lasts; but both are usually temporary, from the absence of congenial conditions. Marriage, I repeat, is companionship, and with the termination of companionship veritable divorce begins. Wedlock, as generally seen, is a cumbersome volume, with a sweet prelude of verse, followed by tedious chapters of awkwardly-constructed prose. The poem represents companionship, and the subsequent part is withdrawal. If the companionship could but be preserved, each month would prove a honeymoon; discords, bickerings, and misunderstandings would diminish rather than increase, because the action of contact wears off angles and adjusts uneven surfaces to one another. Men would not sulk; women would not regret; nor would both turn to the past with the unavailing wish to undo the present. Their burdens would be lighter by the sharing of them; their discontents be softened by sympathetic unfolding. Their ways might be dark and devious; but the consciousness that they should walk, where'er they went, closely and tenderly together, would shed such light upon their pathway that the darkness would be dispelled and the deviousness be made straight. It is never too late to resume companionship—would that they who need it most might remember this!—and yet they who have surrendered it rarely look for it again. When they step apart, the slightest channel of their separation broadens and deepens, until what was a crevice becomes a yawning chasm, which few have the strength or courage to leap. If they would but stretch their yearning arms across, wounded faith, broken affection, bruised tenderness, could pass over the natural bridge, and be made whole once more by receiving back what had been their own, and must soon again be mutually possessed.

He illustrates the imperious need of the masculine nature for the companionship of the other sex by a story of the boy—

whose father, a woman-hater, had determined to rear him in complete ignorance of the opposite sex. He was placed at school with the strictest injunctions from his parent that he should never go beyond the high inclosure of the academy; that he should never, under any circumstances, see a girl or woman, or be made acquainted in any way with the fact of their existence. After the boy had been leading this cloistered life for several years, the father went to visit him, and, to the paternal amazement and anger, found him outside of the inclosure playing joyously with three or four girls. Straightway the youth was led back to his restricted confines and received as answer to his numerous inquiries about those strange creatures he for the first time had met, that they were nothing but devils,—only capable of harm, and to be forever avoided. The juvenile anchoret was kept in the school until, his education finished, he was qualified to enter the world. His father sought him again, and asked what he had liked best of all his studies. He replied instantly: "The devils, father! Oh, let me see the devils!"

The youth spoke for Nature and his sex. Call women by what name you may, they will always be dear to us. Be they angels or devils, as good as one or as tempting as the other, they will ever be welcome, ever be charming.

Over the temple of Hymen should be written, "Know thyself, O Man, and her thou wouldst wed, ere thou enter here!" The inscription can be obeyed only through companionship, which, continued with sympathy, must reveal that mutual knowledge whereon rests the quality of content. Communion of the sexes begets community of advantage and happiness, and transmits it to posterity forever. We benefit succeeding generations more than we can tell by allying ourselves with Nature to procreative ends. The benison of congenial mating is produced for all time; it permeates the future as does sunshine space, descending through dimmest distance in favor and fertility.

The discords that lie between countless couples from lack of acquaintance with each other may be exorcised by the adjuration of companionship. They may make amends for the past in the present; they may begin, though late, their spiritual studies; they may come to a reciprocal comprehension by doing together what they have done apart. Attention on one side may awake interest on the other. The heart answers to the mind, and affection springs from consideration often. By steady communion they may fall in love anew; the honeymonth may come after years of united disunion. Estrangement ends where communion begins; the darkness of misunderstanding is dispelled by the radiance of intercourse.

The paper closes with a fine rendition of the beautiful Greek fable of Lyrene and Protyrus. Lyrene was beautiful and Protyrus was strong:

Descended from the gods, and reared in Paphos, they met in the temple of Minerva when their youth was fresh, and their renown had preceded them. "I know thee for Lyrene," said he; "for thy wondrous loveliness proclaims thee to the world."

"And thou art Protyrus," she answered, "since in thy presence I detect the effluence of the divine."

"We were born for one another," exclaimed the youth. "Give me thy hand, Lyrene, and we will wander over earth, sufficient to ourselves, and seeking the will of Jove."

"I believe thee, Protyrus; but we have yet to study art, and eloquence, and poetry. Fair and noble as we seem, we must match ourselves with others, ere we learn if what we love be worthy."

Lyrene's counsel was accepted. They parted without naming time or place for other meeting; convinced that, if their admiration and affection held, the kindly deities would, in proper season, bring them face to face. For years they wandered wherever wisdom might be gleaned, and beauty viewed. They bore fatigue and toil serenely in cause of truth and love, favored of Olympus, their first youth remained.

Men sighed for Lyrene's smile, and women worshipped Protyrus' stalwart form. The philosophers praised them; even the Cynics forgot to snarl. Constantly they heard of one another; and yet their paths lay different, as if the Moirai had so ordered. Lyrene was besought on every hand to wed, and maidens strangely fair were wont to follow Protyrus, until he turned them back with dulcet words which would not be denied.

At last, in Athens they entered, and their fame of beauty, grace, and eloquence was scattered through all Greece. The noblest citizens crowned them with garlands, and begged them to harangue the multitude upon a certain day within the fragrant shadows of the Parthenon. They spoke at the appointed time before a mighty concourse, and even critical Athens was unable to decide which one should bear the palm. Much as they were worshipped, when seen together, the men who adored Lyrene, and the women who pronounced Protyrus Apollo's son, proclaimed them destined by the gods for one another.

Then Protyrus said, "See, Lyrene, the voice of mortals echoes Heaven's behests."

With this they clasped each other close about. The deities approved; and, that the noble pair might be henceforth as was decreed, Jove launched a bolt that melted them in one. They stood transfigured to the Athenian gaze. Lyrene had Protyrus' strength, Protyrus Lyrene's beauty owned; but which was he, and which was she, no human eye could tell.

John Burroughs, in his paper, "From London to New York," gives a sight at

CARLYLE,

"grand, gloomy, and peculiar" Carlyle. He found him in a sweet and genial mood, which has not always been the fate of American visitors. Instead of finding him a wrathful and stormy personage, brewing bitter denunciation for America and Americans, he came upon him in the character of—

a gentle and affectionate grandfather, with his delicious Scotch brogue and rich melodious talk, overflowing with reminiscences of his earlier life, of Scott, and Goethe, and Edinburgh, and other men and places he had known. Learning I was especially interested in birds, he discoursed of the lark, and nightingale, and mavis, framing his remarks about them in some episode of his personal experience, and investing their songs with double charm of his description and adventure.

"It's only geese who get plucked there," said my companion after we had left,—a man who had known Carlyle intimately for many years; "silly persons who have no veneration for the great man, and come to convert him, or change his convictions upon subjects to which he has devoted a lifetime of profound thought and meditation. With such persons he has no patience."

Carlyle had just returned from Scotland, where he had spent the summer. The Scotch hills and mountains, he said, had an ancient, mournful look, as if the weight of immeasurable time had settled down upon them; and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and noted his homely and rugged, yet profound and melancholy expression, I knew that their look was upon him also, and that a greater than Ossian had been nursed amid those lonely hills. Few men in literature have felt the burden of the world, the weight of the inexorable conscience, as has Carlyle, or drawn such fresh inspiration from that source. However we may differ from him (and almost in self defence one must differ from a man of such intense and overweening personality), it must yet be admitted that he habitually speaks out of that primitive silence and solitude in which only the heroic soul dwells. Certainly not in contemporary British literature is there another writer whose bowstring has such a twang.

In the "Scientific Miscellany" are given some of the curious results of the studies of Dr. A. Dufosse in the sounds made by fishes, which he calls

THE VOICE OF FISHES.

His discoveries have been examined by a Committee of the French Academy of Sciences, who report—

that the author has "discovered new facts and thrown light on several obscure questions in ichthyology." Dr. Dufosse recognizes three classes of sounds produced by fishes: 1. Irregular sounds, as he calls them, produced by the lips, by the lids over the gills, or by the movement of certain articulations. The fishes producing these sounds are the carp (*cyprinus*), the loach, the gurnand (*dactylopterus*), and the sea-horse (*hippocampus*). 2. Regular sounds, produced by the rubbing together of the bones of the pharynx (mackerels, *scombe oids*), or of the intermaxillary teeth (sunfish, *orthagoriscus*), or by forcing the oesophagus air from the swimming bladder (fishes of the carp class, siluroids, etc). 3. Regular and voluntary sounds, produced by the contraction of muscles in fishes whose swimming-bladder does not open into the oesophagus (*malarmat, trigla*, and others). The chief merit of M. Dufosse's observations consists in showing that this latter class of sounds is voluntary and expressive. Some fishes can emit a sound which may be heard at the distance of several yards; but when a number of them utter their sounds at once, they can be heard at a far greater distance, and this circumstance has given rise to many fabulous stories. In fishes having a swimming-bladder not connecting with the oesophagus, Dufosse has observed that this air-chamber is agitated while the sound continues, and he has demonstrated by vivisections that the muscles of the swimming-bladder directly produce the vibrations, the bladder itself acting the part of a sounding-board in augmenting the sound produced by the muscles.

THE YOUNG NORWEGIAN PROFESSOR,

of Ohio, Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen, makes two contributions to this number; one, a poem, "Norway;" the other, a touching story of "The Norse Emigrant."

General G. A. Custer has another chapter of "Life on the Plains," in which he dispels a great many of the delusions of distant philanthropists about

THE INDIAN NATURE.

He says:

My firm conviction, based upon an intimate and thorough analysis of the habits of character, and natural instinct of the Indian, and strengthened and supported by the almost unanimous opinion of all persons who have made the Indian problem a study, and have studied it, not from a distance, but in immediate contact with all the facts bearing thereupon, is, that the Indian cannot be elevated to that great level where he can be induced to adopt any policy or mode of life varying from those to which he has ever been accustomed, by any method of teaching, argument, reasoning, or coaxing, which is not preceded and followed closely in reserve by a superior physical force. In other words, the Indian is capable of recognizing no controlling influence but that of stern, arbitrary power. To assume that he can be guided by appeals to his ideas of moral right and wrong, independent of threatening or final compulsion, is to place him far above his more civilized brothers of the white race, who, in the most advanced stage of refinement and morality, still find it necessary to employ force, sometimes resort to war, to exact justice from a neighboring nation. And yet there are those who argue that the Indian, with all his lack of moral privileges, is so superior to the white race as to be capable of being controlled in his savage traits and customs, and induced to lead a proper life, simply by being politely requested to do so.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are, besides, articles on "Life Insurance,"—suggested by the recent futile attempt of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company to change its rates; on "The Life and Writings of Emily Bronte ("Ellis Bell"), the sister of Charlotte Bronte ("Currer Bell"); and several good stories.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

After travelling for thirty-five days through treeless, stormy plains, or over barren hills, with nought but a flock of sheep here and there, or a dirty and dilapidated boer's house, to break the monotony; after having been alternately pinched by cold and scorched by heat, having shot no game but an ugly baboon, and the hospitable boers of the country, with whom we tried to be friends, calling us "dom" Englishmen, and slamming their doors in our faces, Albert E. Coleman tells us how he, with his friends, entered the great central camp of Du Toit's Pan, in the

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

They went to work like the other industrious diggers they found there:

A day or so after we commenced digging, as I was busy in our claim preparing to sink a shaft, I was startled by hearing a most tremendous shouting and yelling, and on looking around me I discovered all the diggers, Caffres, and Hottentots making for a distant claim at the top of their speed, while their unearthly "hoorays" and cries inspired all outsiders with curiosity to know what was up. Upon reaching the centre of attraction I found a large crowd swaying to and fro around a shallow hole. In this hole was a red-shirted man, and in his mouth was the exciting cause—a diamond—over which his lips scarcely closed, while his cheeks swelled out with its size. The crowd kept shouting "Throw it up, old fellow!" "How big is it?" "Is it off colored?" etc. The lucky man with difficulty squeezed it out, and held the glittering gem in his palm as a general answer to all inquiries, his big Dutch face beaming on all around with child-like complacency. He could rise superior to all common troubles, now fortune had been so generous. His silence was more expressive than words, and for once I saw a man 40 years old with a perfectly satisfied face. The calm joy of that countenance is what our artists search after in vain. . . .

The appearance of this place when all are at work is wonderful. It is like a hive of bees swarming over the comb, while the noise of countless iron buckets banging against the stony walls or the claims as they go up and down, the squeaking of blocks and pulleys, the noise of wheels and cries of men, make an uproar like that from the Tower of Babel. One said, "'Tis Babel upside down." The immense size of the excavations strikes strangers with amazement. Imagine twelve dry-docks from 250 to 300 yards long and 45 feet deep, while their width varies from 25 to 80 feet, affording room, if filled with water, sufficient to float twelve Great Easterns, and a number of other ships besides, and you can realize the amount of work which has been done in nine months. All the diamondiferous soil from the inside claims has to be removed in carts, and generally goes to the owner's tents, where he and his family sift and sort it. Around the edge of the mine runs the reef, and the dirt from the outside claims is deposited on this. Month by month these mounds increased, until now they are miniature mountains, and, when I last visited the spot, from their elevation I commanded a fine view of the surrounding country, the diversified camp, and could look directly down into the galleries and pits of the different diggers. Along through the bottom of each excavation was a toiling mass of blacks, looking as though slaves in some Oriental Sultan's employ. Occasionally one would "hooray," and, holding up his hand, shout out, "Diamond, boss!" The others would take up the shout, and a grand yell would echo and chorus back and forth from one road to another as the happy digger descended to take possession of his find.

Once upon a time, though, a man's happiness on such an occasion was turned very speedily to mourning. The story is as follows:

"A lamentable instance of the frailty of human kind was evidenced at the New Rush last week. The judgment of the wrathful Fates followed most rapidly on the offence. Contrary to the Horatian theory about punishment tracking crime with a lame leg, punishment bustled along with peculiar alacrity. A digger had just discovered in the bowels of the earth a large diamond, estimated at from fifty to sixty carats' weight. He put it into his mouth, and proceeded gayly to ascend the ladder out of the cavernous depths. While so doing a nigger at the top happened to shake the machine. Perfectly naturally, and according to the usual custom of the fields, the gentleman spake sharply with his tongue, and favored our colored brother with a few of those flowers of language for which the diggings are achieving a reputation. Alas! as he made these *cursory* observations the diamond escaped from between his lips, fell into the adjoining claim, and was seen no more of men! We have heard of ladies dropping pearls as they spoke, but we have a still rarer instance of a man cursing diamonds!"—*Digger's Gazette.*

From careful calculations it is found that about four thousand diamonds and pieces of diamonds are unearthed here every day. However, out of such a mass of gems but few are "pure water brilliants." A perfect white stone of any size is indeed a treasure. They are rarely seen without blemish, and the majority of finds consist of flawed, spotted, or discolored stones, angular chips, or small fragments, which latter are nearly valueless. The immense quantity of these and flawed stones thrown on the market has necessarily caused a tremendous fall in their values. Unlike other commodities, diamonds are imperishable. . . .

. . . A few, generally the first owners of the New Rush Claims, made large fortunes. They got their ground for nothing, found one to twenty diamonds every day, sold out when claims realized from £500 to £2,000, and their diamonds brought a very fair and remunerative price. One Smuts made £11,000 in a month, then divided his claim into sixths, selling each sixth for £300, and departed a wealthy man. A Captain Behrman was wrecked on the coast, lost his ship, and in the end luckily came to the New Rush, from which place he departed in three months with $75,000 in hard money.

A boer, by name Wemmer, turned out in one day 31 diamonds, weighing respectively 33 carats, 18, 15, 9, 7¼, and other smaller ones. He had only returned to the fields a few days before, after an absence of a month, and upon his arrival was quietly presented by his black servants, whom he had left in charge, with upward of 300 diamonds! He is now decidedly the richest digger in the camp, and although worth his thousands, still works hard in his splendid claim. His good luck will end no one knows how, as his section is not half worked out, and ere this he may be a second Stewart or Rothschild, and a digger prince among his fellows.

Mr. Coleman once had the pleasure of holding in his hands a 150-carat diamond. He says: "It is impossible to adequately describe it. There it was on my hand, a great drop of dazzling light, at the least motion throwing out quivering rays and flashes which seemed to be as powerful as those from old Sol himself. No wonder the ancients worshiped them, that the Asiatics used them for the eyes of idols. They strike man with surprise and awe. Adamant itself, mysteriously formed, unassailable by acids, and untouched by time, it is not strange they are the most valued of earth's productions—our ideals of beauty, and caskets of condensed wealth."

THE MONT DE PIETE

is a pawnbroker's establishment, and yet it is not. It was founded in avowed and deadly hostility to the pawnbroker. It was designed to relieve the poorer and more helpless class of victims—the peasants and working-men, who often lived in a species of horrible servitude to the greedy pawnbrokers. The first establishment was opened at Perugia, in Italy, in 1464, during the reign of Pope Pius II., and in a few years branches were found in every city on the Peninsula. The necessary capital was obtained by pious appeals to the rich and the noble. For a long time these institutions were practically under the control of the Church, but they are now generally connected with some branch of the public service. Their original mission of benevolence has also pretty generally disappeared from view.

The office of the Mont de Piete is in Paris. Herbert Tuttle, after tracing the origin and history of the institution, relates some of its anecdotes and statistics;—the latter perhaps the most significant of its annals. One of these stories is the experience of an American student in the Latin Quarter:

John X—— was the name of this student, and he had a friend, also a student, but less experienced, named Peter Y——. Now John counted up his money one morning, and found that he had only a few sous left, while his next remittance would not arrive for some weeks. He had credit at the restaurant, but he could only subsist there, and subsistence for a student in the Latin Quarter is not life. While he was trying to solve the problem of the next budget the door opened, and his friend Peter Y—— entered in a free and easy manner.

"John," said he, "I've come to borrow some money."

"Come to borrow some money!" replied John, amazed.

"Yes. You see I'm invited to a party to meet some charming American girls, and I want francs enough to buy a pair of gloves and hire a carriage."

"And you come to me for money! Why, my dear fellow, I was just going to borrow of you, for I have only seventeen sous."

"The deuce!"

The two impecunious friends stared at each other for a few moments, and then, in spite of their position, burst into a hearty laugh. But Peter ended with a sigh, for he longed to go to the party. So John said, "Don't give it up, Pete. Haven't you got something that you can *mettre au clou*?"

"*Au* what?" answered Peter.

"Haven't you got something that you can put *au clou*—that is to say, something that you can pawn at the Mont-de-piete?"

Peter reflected a moment, took out his watch and balanced it in his hand, and agreed to sacrifice it. John explained the *modus operandi* and his friend, promising to share the returns, started for the Mont-de-piete.

Now the watch in question, though a valuable one, did not bear the stamp of a French manufacturer attesting its quality, and the appraiser offered a very small sum for it. Still Peter was obliged to accept, and he counted on redeeming it in a few days. He entered the Cashier's room.

"What is your name?" demanded that urbane official.

"Pierre Lefranc," replied the student, who, through shame, had determined to give a false name.

"Your residence?"

"Rue Monsieur le Prince, No. —."

"What papers do you carry?"

"Papers?" inquired our friend.

"Yes, papers; something that will identify you—a receipt for your lodging, certificate of birth, passport, or something of the sort."

"But," stammered Peter, "I am an American, and I have no papers of any kind, though I might get a passport at the American embassy. Can you wait for that?"

"Of course," replied the official.

"Very well," said Peter; "I'll take the watch, and bring it back when I return."

"Oh no; the watch is already entered, and cannot be released. You must get your passport before you can have your watch or your money."

Then the truth flashed through Peter's mind. He could not get a passport on a false name, and he could not get his money or his watch on his true name; so there was no escape. He had lost his *soires* and his watch.

A number of little anecdotes show the tenacity with which persons will cling to articles that they cannot redeem. On one occasion a woman called to make the fifteenth renewal of an article that had been pawned originally for three francs.

"Why do you not release that?" inquired the director.

"Because I am too poor."

"Well, then, why do you not let it go?"

The woman burst into tears. "Because it is the last relic of my mother."

The kind-hearted director, moved by the filial devotion of the poor woman, gave her three francs and redeemed the precious treasure. It was a coarse *jupon de basin*, or under-garment.

There is a story equally touching of a man who for seven successive years paid the interest on an article, which he was at no time able to redeem, for thirty sous! In 1849 there was sold a watch which had a singular history. It had been pawned in 1817 for eight francs. The owner had paid the interest regularly till 1847, the whole amount thus paid being about twenty-five francs, or three times the original loan. When the watch was sold, some curious person traced it back to its owner, and learned why the extension had stopped so suddenly. The poor man had died in 1847. Scarcely a day passes in which the Mont-de-piete is not the scene of some such pathetic little drama.

There is one sad tale kept in the traditions of the Mont-de-Piete, which shows vividly the character of its usurious traffic:

The Countess of N——, of the Faubourg St. Germain, had rescued from a life of misery, tending towards a life of shame, a young girl, Antoinette. She gave Antoinette employment in her household, married her to an honest porter of the neighborhood, and showed her many other marks of peculiar kindness. One day she gave her a rich and rare robe, which she herself had worn. The girl guarded the present with a pious tenderness, not daring even to wear it lest she soil it. She assured her mistress that she should always treasure it as a family trophy. Cut one day the kind Countess fell ill, and soon died. Antoinette's heart was nearly broken, and she clung more closely than ever to the robe. Being obliged to seek other employment, she took, with her husband, a little room on the fifth floor of a house occupied by the poorest sort of people, and there continued her life of humble industry. One evening, on returning to her room, she found stretched out before her door the body of a woman. The stranger was aroused, and explained that she lived on the floor above; that she had a sick husband and several children; that she had gone out to get her pay for a little sewing in order to save her family from starvation; that the party had put her off till the next day; and that, on returning, she had fallen from exhaustion at Antoinette's door. The latter assisted the poor sufferer to her apartment, and found a most pitiful state of things. Then she returned and got some food for the famished wretches. But that was not all. Remembering the kindness which had rescued her from a fate even worse, she determined to raise some money for the unfortunates. All her little savings were in the care of a small banker of the neighborhood. Thither she hastened the next morning, only to learn that the banker had absconded the day before, with all the funds in his possession. This was a serious blow to the poor woman, less on her own account than that of her more wretched neighbor. But one resort remained. She took down the precious robe, looked at it tenderly, and said, "You are not alive, dear lady, but your robe may yet relieve the needy." The Mont-de-piete loaned her sixteen francs on it, and this sum was given to her poor neighbor.

But in the course of time Antoinette herself met misfortune. Her husband was one day brought home in a horribly mutilated state; he had been run over by a heavily loaded wagon, and nearly killed. The next day he died, and left Antoinette with four small children, and no money. She struggled along for a short time, always intending to redeem the robe, when she found herself compelled to take her child in her arms and beg on the street. A cruel police officer comes along, arrests her, and sends her to prison. At the expiration of her term she emerges with sixteen francs which she had hoarded, and with her thoughts, as before, faithfully on the robe. Passing along the street, at a villanous shop what should she see suspended for sale but the robe itself! Half frantic, she rushed into the store, threw down her sixteen francs, and cried out, "That is my robe—give it to me; here are your sixteen francs!" The merchant smiled. "Not so fast, my good woman," said he; "I have been offered fifty francs for that robe; it is a very rare piece, and I will not sell it for less than sixty francs." Antoinette uttered a cry of anguish—"Sixty francs! that is three napoleons, and I have less than one. Oh, my God!"—rushed to the door, and fell on the threshold—dead.

Lyman Abbott recalls the much-discussed

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,

and envelops her with what is advertised as a "very thrilling narrative, told with dramatic effect."

There are two delusions in the Western mind concerning the life of the ladies of the Harem,—one derived from the glowing pictures of Byron and Moore, with their "Lalla Rookh's," and "Zuleikas," and "Dudus," and Monckton Milnes with his "Palm Leaves;" the other drawn from the accounts of missionaries and travellers, representing the creatures of the Harem as "cabined, cribbed, confined," the upper slaves of their husbands. In

"THE LIFE OF AN EASTERN WOMAN,"

Mr. Edwin de Leon contradicts both these incorrect ideas. Unless the scandalous stories of gossip be untrue, the women of the Harem wield a sterner despotism over their liege lords than most Western women do, and patient Griseldas are said to be rare among them.

Custom, which is stronger than law in those countries, has given the women certain rights and privileges, which she is not slow to assert and exercise. Her jealousy of her husband, who, by the religion and law of Islam may have three legal wives besides herself, is ever awake, and reserving the right to take back her dower if divorced by her husband, she feels an independence of him, and asserts her own individuality in a very decided manner. Where a gentleman has, or may legally have, many wives at the same time, even by legal fiction man and wife cannot be considered as "one," and they make no pretension to it. A bedeviled Blue-beard, a hen-pecked Turk, would seem a strange contradiction; yet it is said to be the common lot of the race whose men sport what looks like the petticoat, and whose women wear what much resembles the breeches.

For although the wife may not enter the apartment where the men enjoy their solitary pleasures or pastimes, and may not "flirt" or even associate with her husband's friends, she yet is absolute mistress of her own domain, the harem, and when he enters there he is by no means the monarch of all he surveys. On the contrary, the wife, from the very isolation of the harem, and the certainty of no intrusion when she commences a curtain-lecture, has the poor man at a disadvantage, and improves the situation.

The man, who on his own side of the house is despotic, and all of whose servitors reply to him in the established formula, "To hear is to obey," shakes in his slippers at the shrill voice of his last and favorite wife as he enters "the abode of bliss" at her summons, when undigested sweetmeats or sherbets have soured at once her stomach and her temper.

These ladies enjoy a much greater degree of liberty than is generally supposed. They visit each other a great deal, and enjoy all the pleasures of gossip and scandal which their freer sisters can do. As they never read, and never work, and have no household duties to occupy their leisure, talk, and eating and drinking, and unlimited smoking, are their only resources for killing time. At home they vary these amusements by calling in the aid of the singing and dancing girls, as they do not consider it dignified to practice or possess these accomplishments themselves. The singing and dancing women are professionals, and generally of very unequivocal character—in fact are almost universally a disreputable class. Then, too, on Fridays the ladies go to the bath, and spend the day there chatting and gossiping with each other. This is their club, and they enjoy it thoroughly once a week.

Shopping, too, is another of their pastimes. In the bazaars you meet them in great numbers, either on foot or perched on small donkeys, muffled up and covered with large silk cloaks, with only a bright pair of wicked-looking eyes visible, and guarded by an old woman or sable eunuch. They are quite as eager and as animated in shopping as any Western woman can be. The richer ladies have also goods brought to their houses by female traders, who make a very profitable trade out of their fanciful customers, who are entirely regardless of expense in gratifying any whim or caprice that seizes them.

The expenses of a man's harem in Turkey far surpass all those for the rest of his household. It is his most expensive luxury.

The out-door amusements consist of their visits to the bath, to shop, and chiefly to the sweet waters of Turkey in Asia, near Constantinople, or to the gardens of Cairo or Alexandria. Here they see men, though they may not accost or converse with them, and are equally seen through the gossamer tissues which pretend to veil and conceal charms whose effect they only enhance. Many a stern tragedy is commenced in these smiling gardens by the Bosphorus, and many a tale of crime remains unknown and untold which had its origin in these gay resorts or near those babbling waters. For jealousy in the East is as watchful and sleepless as Argus, and as remorseless and pitiless as the grave. Short is the shrift and sure is the punishment which awaits the frail Zuleika when once her lord has reason to suspect her, and the harem curtain which shuts her out from common view often serves as her shroud when she disappears suddenly and mysteriously from behind its folds, and is heard of never more. For no one has the right to make such inquiries, and, if they did, even the officials of the law and the ministers of justice must respect the mystery of the harem, nor carry their inquiries into it. Impunity for this class of crimes is therefore insured to the master of the harem, and he scruples not to avail himself of that license.

It is a popular fallacy, the author observes—

that the elevation of woman is entirely due to Christianity, and that outside of that woman is but a toy and a brood-mare, without any social influence whatever. It is true that the benign influences and the practice, as well as the teachings of Christ, did much to elevate woman morally in the social scale, but the truth of history compels the acknowledgment that chivalry, which followed the Crusades and first elevated woman, was borrowed from the Saracens and the Moors of Spain. For in the Middle Ages, the corrupt age of Louis XIV., and in the equally infamous one of Charles II., woman had sunk morally and socially to a depth lower than that of the female savage; and as to her rights under the common law of England, she had none separate from her husband, and all her property, real and personal, was his.

Let us not scoff, then, too hastily at the Turk and the Arab, who from time immemorial have given their women full control over the property given them as dower, or otherwise beyond the control of the husband—who restored to a divorced woman all the property she brought, and compelled the husband to provide for her subsistence, and, in fact, endowed her with all those separate rights and privileges which it is the boast of our later civilization to have given her within the last twenty years.

FICTION

is not wanting in *Harper* to relieve the instructiveness of the heavier articles. Besides the continuation of Miss Thackeray's charming story of "Old Kensington," Wilkie Collins' "New Magdalen," which reaches a new climax, and Charles Reade's "Simpleton," there are several stories of an excellence far above the average of magazine stories. Among these are D. R. Castleton's "A Waif and Estray," and Fanny E. Hagson's "One Quiet Episode." John G. Saxe writes as one in love of

"MY QUEEN:"

I call her "Queen"—the lady of my love—
Since, that in all one sceptreless may clr
Of true nobility to suit the name,
She is right royal, and doth so approve
My loving homage. All that painter's art
And poet's fantasy delight to find
In queenliness is hers: the noble mind,
The stately bearing, and the gracious heart;
The voice most musical; the brow serene,
And beaming benediction—like a queen;
And oh! such peerless beauty, that I swear
(Recalling each fair face that loud Renown
Hath found or feigned beneath a jewelled crown)
I flatter Queens to call her "Queenly fair."

"The Recollections of an Old Stager" this month are of

CALEB CUSHING.

With the single exception of Mr. Adams, I never met a gentleman, in Congress or out, whose fund of information was so extensive, copious, and exact as that of Mr. Cushing. He writes and speaks most of the languages of modern Europe with the facility, purity, and precision of the most accomplished native, and he is a thorough classical scholar as well. Mr. Cushing came to Washington when quite young, and his appearance was more youthful than his years. Although a gentleman of great personal firmness, his bearing was modest, subdued, and deferential. He spoke readily enough, and with uncommon accuracy; but he prepared whatever he had to say with great care, and generally wrote his speeches out at length. He appreciated the importance of being exact in his statements, and regular, consecutive, and logical in arrangement and argument. He was superior to the weakness often exhibited by men of distinguished ability of professing to speak from the inspiration of the moment. In fact, he was free from affectation of every kind, and never denied or concealed the labor bestowed on oral efforts. Sometimes he read his speeches, and occasionally, while discussing questions to which he had given much study, he spoke without notes or any evidence of preparation. Early in his first session Mr. Cushing read a carefully written argument on a subject of more than ordinary interest. The great ability displayed, and his appearance of extreme youth, attracted general interest. It so happened that his views ran counter to those of most of the Western members, and old Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, a coarse, rude man of great intellectual vigor, likened by John Randolph to a "kitchen knife sharpened on a brickbat," replied to him in a strain in which invective was mingled with argument, and which was intentionally cutting and offensive. He evidently supposed Cushing to be a mere bookworm—a man of the closet—whom he could silence by a sarcasm. He knew Cushing's speech had been written out, and thought a harsh impromptu reply would crush the young man. But to his astonishment the rejoinder, made on the spur of the moment, turned the tables, and the House, which had heartily enjoyed the vituperative eloquence of Hardin, relished still more Cushing's tart and effective answer. Hardin flew into a passion, intimating a resort to the code duello, and assuming that a New England man would not respond to a demand for satisfaction, said gentlemen who did not recognize the doctrine of personal responsibility should be specially cautious and reserved in their language. If their own principles or the sentiments of their constituents prevented them from according satisfaction, certainly they should not give offence. Cushing's reply was admirable in tone, and unanswerable in its defiant protestation. He spoke with fluency, with great animation, and carried the House with him from the start. He was not responsible for the sentiments of his constituents, nor should he be governed by them in personal matters. He should avoid giving offence to honorable members, not from apprehension of disagreeable consequences, but from considerations of self-respect and what was due to his peers in the House. While he would not intentionally wound the feelings of anybody, he should exact instant reparation when remarks were made derogatory to his character or injurious to his feelings. From that time forth, Mr. Cushing was treated with marked respect and forbearance in all personal discussions.

In the "Editor's Drawer," some racy

ANECDOTES OF THE PACIFIC COAST

are republished from Nordhoff's "California:"

"The fact is," said the Arizonian, "that Havilah is, like many mining towns, a rude place. I was going down the main street there one evening some years ago, when I got among a crowd of rough fellows, and I happened to say to Jack Thompson, whom I knew, that it seemed to be very quiet nowadays; I had not seen a man killed for a long time.

"'Haven't you? By the powers! come along with me,' said he, reaching around to the back of his trowsers for his revolver, and grasping my arm. 'I'll show you how it's done; there's a whole billiard-room full of them up there!' and I believe if I hadn't quieted him down he'd have gone up and shot into the crowd. But that's some years ago, and they hung that scoundrel to a tree afterward, and that scared most of his kind away."

"The same fellow told me once," said the General, "of a little disappointment of his. He had a difficulty with a man, and no arms at hand except a shot-gun; so he 'went for him with the scatter-gun,' he said, 'and the contemptible weapon missed, and he just grazed him.'"

"Your Courts did not execute justice very vigorously in those days," I suggested.

"Well, no," replied the Judge; "they were too often like a Judge they had in early days up in Tuolumne County. This Judge had a quarrel with a lawyer, and the result was that he used regularly to charge the jury against any party whom this lawyer represented. At last Tom said one day in Court, with some vexation, when he heard the Judge begin to charge against him again, that he did not expect to get justice in that Court. To which his Honor replied promptly, and with contempt, that he would take —— good care Tom should get no justice in that Court."

"That fellow ought to have been a Tammany Judge in New York," said some one, and turned the laugh handsomely against the East.

"It's astonishing," said the Englishman, "how rough and how ignorant men are who go about these mountains prospecting for gold. Some years ago, when the Temiscal tin mine was opened and found to contain some valuable ores, there was great excitement around San Bernardino about tin. Dozens of people who knew nothing about indications of tin went out to prospect; and up in the Bainbridge district a fellow actually set up an assay shop, and made money for a month or two by pretended assays of the rock which credulous prospectors brought him. Of course he found tin in every kind of rock. It was discovered afterward that the scoundrel had stolen a pewter faucet, and made his assay buttons out of that. When that was used up, he melted the solder from old tin cans for the same use."

"He ought to have been the man who told an English tourist near San Bernardino that up in the mountain there they had recently discovered a brass mine—'Very rich ore, too,' he added, when he saw the Englishman open his eyes with amazement."

"We had such a fellow down in our country," said the Arizonian, "but he went off in disgust. He came into the hotel at Prescott one night, and at supper the landlord asked him if he'd have some teal.

"'What's teal?' says the fellow.

"'Why, a kind of duck,' says the landlord.

"'Had it wings?' said the fellow.

"'Certainly,' says the landlord.

"'And could it fly?' says the fellow.

"'Yes,' says the landlord.

"'Well,' says he, 'I don't want any, then. Anything that had wings, and could fly, and didn't fly out of this accursed country, I don't want to have anything to do with.'"

"Do you know how they carry on agriculture down in Arizona?" asked the Judge, looking quizzically at the Arizonian. "There was a fellow who hired himself out as a farm hand in Arizona, and the first day his master told him to cut some wood. So he asked for an ax, but the farmer said, 'No, we don't cut wood with an ax here,' and gave him a sledge-hammer to knock and break off the mesquit which they burn down there. The next day John was ordered to cut some hay, and was looking about for a scythe, when his master said. 'We don't cut hay with a scythe down here,' and gave him a hoe to chop down the woody stalks with which they swindle the horses there for hay. The third morning the farmer called his man to come out and plant corn. John looked for a hoe, but his master said, 'We don't plant corn with a hoe out here,' and gave him a crowbar with which to punch holes in the ground, wherein to drop corn. They say John left the country in disgust."

"They have a story here," said the Doctor, "of a courageous woman in this county, who was alone in a stage which Mason and one of his gang stopped. The driver threw down the treasure-box when the two robbers stopped his horses, and Mason thereupon opened the stage door, and, leaning into the stage, ordered the woman to give up her money and rings, pointing a cocked pistol at her at the same time. The woman looked at him coolly, and said, 'Look here, don't you see that you're pointing that pistol directly at me, and that it's cocked? You seem to be a little nervous, for your hand trembles; I wish you'd point it away from me; it might go off and hurt me.' Mason was so much struck by the woman's coolness that, with an oath, he slammed the stage door, and told her to keep her valuables."

"She was lucky," said the Californian; "with these road agents you can't sometimes most generally tell how good-tempered they're going to be, or in how much of a hurry; and they are not always as polite as a fellow who recently, at San Luis Rey, in a written notice, 'begged to intimate to the public' that he was about to open a telegraph office."

Thus the stories went around until, one after another, we dropped to sleep under the clear sky of the mountain, with our feet to the fire and abundance of blankets over us.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

By a coincidence which does not often happen with a periodical so indifferent to the sensations of the hour, the leading article of the *North American Review* for January is of immediate interest.

"THE RISE OF NAPOLEONISM"

is a far pleasanter subject of inquiry now, when Napoleonism has plainly fallen, than it was before, when it threatened the liberties of France and the peace of Europe. In this paper,—the materials of which are drawn from Lanfrey's "Histoire de Napoleon I.," an essay by the same author on the French Revolution, Simon Kaiser's "History of France," Prevost-Paradol's "Nouvelle France," the Duc de Broglie's "Vues sur la Gouvernement de la France," and Courcelle-Seneuil's "L'Heritage de la Revolution,"—Mr. Charles Kendall Adams describes the formative events of Napoleon's life, the means by which he impressed his will upon the French people as their supreme authority, and the maxims in accordance with which he shaped his actions, and from which, indeed, they could have been predicted.

The article is too closely written to be abridged, but its tenor may be discerned from this extract:

It might have been predicted with great certainty from the first that Napoleon would turn out something of a tyrant; but it was not too much to hope that he would be a tyrant having some fixed belief, devoted to some cause more noble than that of self. He was sure to be narrow-minded and hard, but narrow-mindedness and hardness are not incompatible with fidelity, and even generosity. And yet, when we look for these and other moral qualities in Napoleon, they elude our inspection. We properly judge of Marat and Robespierre by a moral code, simply because they give evidence of some understanding of virtue and duty. But to apply a code of either to the life of Napoleon is simply absurd; as absurd as to apply it to the deeds of children who have not yet any discrimination of right and wrong, or of truth and falsehood. His despatches and correspondence, recently for the first time published, display the fact that he did not hesitate to resort to the most elaborate falsehood whenever falsehood would best serve his purpose. His ingenuity in misrepresentation amounted to real genius. We soon cease to be astonished at the frequency of his falsehoods, only to be amazed at their audacity and their currency. In his military campaigns he inaugurated a system of pillage unknown in the history of the world since the famous taking of Corinth by the Romans. He robbed the nations not only of their power, but of their works of genius; at once despoiling them of their history and their glory. In the name of expediency, he did not hesitate to put to the sword in cold blood a disarmed garrison to whom he had just promised protection in case of surrender; and in the same campaign he sought to rid himself by poison of his own wounded soldiers whom it was convenient to leave behind.

When Napoleon first began to figure in history, his character was fully established. Moreover, to the end he was one of the most consistent of men. In proof of this there still exists an essay written in early life, in which his ideas of statesmanship are developed. It might have been one of the finest essays of a Machiavelli. His philosophy was already the philosophy of success. He professes to have been in active sympathy with the Girondists until their fall, when his sympathy was transferred to their victorious enemies. He argues that it was an act of good citizenship to join the party of the mountain, because the mountain had proved itself the strongest; and if he does not convince his reader of the truth of his proposition, he at least shows with what force the idea had taken possession of his mind.

Burke relates, in his "Celebrated Trials of the Aristocracy," a story which serves to show how greatly popular sentiment has changed in a century with regard to punishment for crime. Young Lord Altham, by vicissitudes which befal even the aristocracy, had become a slave near Philadelphia. He ran away, and, during his flight, "he fell in with a man and woman riding upon the same horse. The young lady had been forced to marry somebody against her will, and the pair of lovers, taking with them some money which was not their own, were hurrying away from an angry father and a deserted husband. They invited Altham to partake of their meal by the roadside; and, while they were eating, their pursuers came upon them, and they were taken to Chester. The young woman and her lover were tried for theft and hanged. A hundred and fifty years ago this happened just outside of Philadelphia, quite as a matter of course, which reads oddly to persons who have heard of Mrs. Fair's lectures. Gilly Williams writes to George Selwyn: 'I called yesterday on my Lady (Townshend), and she is going to have an execution of her own. Draper, the butler, has turned out the d——dest thief in the world. She says she finds several hundred pounds unpaid which he ought to have discharged. He has fled for the same, but Mr. Fielding and his myrmidons are after him; and, her ladyship not being very compassionate, he must go to the gallows.' From this it would appear that ladies of that day might discuss over the breakfast table the *pros* and *cons* of the hanging of an old butler who had run away with some money."

To-day, how different. There is one thing, says E. S. Nadal, in his paper explaining

THE RATIONALE OF THE OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT,

which this age has learned to do: it can pity. Approaching the question of judicial ruling from a point altogether different from that of Real, the New York murderer, he arrives at the same conclusion: Hanging is played out. He says that it is plain that hanging is impossible; society cannot be kept up to it. The public is generally very glad to sneak out or cheat itself of an execution if it can. "A great empire like Russia does without it; commonwealths like Michigan and Wisconsin have abolished it, and do not return to it; while its abolition has succeeded in many places, I have yet to hear of a case in which it has been tried and failed; if we try it and fail, twenty-four hours' legislation will put us back where we are."

The object of the essay is not to argue the question on these grounds, but simply to show how terrible a thing hanging is:

One is struck by the caprice and inequality seen everywhere in the administration of the capital sentence. I have referred to the fact that the public mind is not very lofty and solemn in its thinking upon this subject. I have said that it continues to hang because it has not definitely decided not to hang, and that it administers this awful punishment in an "absent-minded and mechanical" manner. . . . Then, again, culprits are hanged at certain times who would not be hanged at others. When murder has been very general and people are angry or alarmed, the criminal will have less chance of escape than when the community is unconscious of insecurity. When two men are to suffer at the same time in the same State, the likelihood of commutation of the sentence of either by the Governor is slight. Both Twitchell and Eaton, who were convicted of murder a few years since in Philadelphia, would perhaps have escaped death, had their crimes fallen at different times. Both were convicted on circumstantial evidence. Twitchell's murder was an exceptionally brutal one, but he was defended by a very able, influential, and indefatigable man. Eaton's guilt was not so great nor so clear. The Governor was one of those imitators of Brutus who think it an impressive and distinguished thing to hang somebody. He would not have dared to reprieve both, though he might not have hanged Eaton had Eaton been alone. But, as he was pressed very energetically in Twitchell's behalf, it was the natural, though unconscious, concession to that gentleman's friends to hang Eaton.

Then, social position makes a difference. A man cannot easily be hanged who has a very good position in the community. It has been done in one or two cases, but the circumstances were peculiar. The causes of this immunity of the respectable people are two-fold: First, a lack of thoroughness and tenacious adherence to principle among our people; secondly, the inability of the immense comfortable middle class of the country to bring distinctly before them the sufferings of the very low. That young ladies who go to tea-parties and have accomplishments should lose a brother or father in such a way seems very dreadful. We do not so easily conceive the miseries of people who live in uncarpeted hovels. Another explanation is to be found in the *inertia* of an impression which once gets into the mind. That a man is fortunate is a reason with us why he should continue to be so; that he is unsuccessful is also a reason why he should continue to be so.

If murders are many, he says, it proves that hanging does not prevent them; if murders are few, there is no need of resorting to such extreme means in dealing with them. We have no experience which shows that murders increase when hanging is abolished. We have the histories of States and Empires that have done away with it and do not return to it. The thing itself is very horrible, and the time has come to try if we cannot do without it. At the worst, if our experiment fails, we can go back to hanging, or burning, or anything else:

The immediate abolition of capital punishment by the Legislature of any Eastern State is hardly to be expected. I have said that some imagination is needed to possess a clear idea of what it is to be hanged; legislators have no more of that quality than most other people. The few sensitive enough to know the realities of hanging have not the self-confidence to act upon their impressions and to proclaim their opinions in apathetic and indistinct moments. Such persons, besides, are not simultaneous in their impressions. Where one sensitive legislator reads the morning's account of yesterday's execution, and feels what an unpleasant thing it is to be hanged, he is quieted by the apathy of persons who are not sensitive, or, if sensitive, are not just then in their sensitive moods. It must be said, too, that legislators should, as a rule, follow in the wake of popular thought, and the public has not yet distinctly expressed its will that hanging is to be abolished. There are certainly some other things to be done more imperative than the abolition of the death penalty. But still, I believe, if some venturous legislator should carry through a bill to do away with it, the public would generally acquiesce, and the act would be even more popular than it would seem to be. If such a measure is passed now, instead of next year, a neck or two will be saved thereby; if now, instead of ten years hence, quite a dozen of them; which dozen necks will, I believe, if sacrificed, contribute in no respect to the welfare and stability of the Commonwealth.

Anything from the pen of Mr. A. S. Hill, who will be remembered as one of the former editors of the *Review*, would command attention. His article on

"THE CAUSES OF THE COMMUNE"

is particularly interesting at this time, when, in the sharp reports of the Chassepots on the plains of Satory, we hear almost every day some of the sad results of the Commune. He has collected his materials with great care and skill from the volume of testimony taken before a Committee of the National Assembly appointed to investigate the "causes of the 18th of March:"

The book contains much extraneous matter, witnesses telling what they have heard from others, and what they have evolved from their own consciousness, and often seasoning their facts with personal malice; but though raw material, it is the material of history, being furnished by Thiers and MacMahon; by the members of the "Government of National Defence;" by officers of the line, and of the National Guard; by members of the police force during and since the Empire; by the Mayors and their assistants, who played no small part in events; by members of the International Society, in its better days; by intelligent citizens, bankers, "able editors;" by most of those, in short, worth listening to, always excepting the Communists themselves, who are heard, when heard at all, at second-hand. Out of the mouths of so many competent witnesses the truth must sometimes escape. It is more likely to come from a Frenchman's mouth than from his pen, and is, therefore, more likely to be found in a volume of testimony taken down by stenographers, than in the elaborate works with which the actors in the melodramatic tragedy of 1870-'71 have pursued the public. Faith can, at least, be given to witnesses where their evidence goes against themselves or against a Government of which they formed part; and it is with the aid of such witnesses that I shall show upon what grounds is based my belief that—whatever might or might not have happened under other circumstances—what did happen is directly attributable to the Government which succeeded the Empire,—if the thing instituted by the gentlemen who profited by Sedan can be called a Government.

This opinion he supports by copious extracts and comparisons of the testimony referred to above. He sums up his researches by asking "if the statement is not justified, that, upon the men who formed themselves on the 4th of September into what they complacently termed a 'government,' presses a heavy responsibility for the insurrection of March 18? If Jacobins and Socialists sowed the seed, it was these men who watered it, and gave it increase. It was their fault that the teeth of the dragon of 1793 started up as armed men; and it was they who put money into the purse, and rallied thousands under the banner of the International. Without faith in themselves or their cause, they could not be expected to inspire others with faith; but it was unnecessary for them to lie as they did, to save their lives at the cost of honor, or to demand sacrifices which they knew to be useless. The evil that they did lived after them, in the demoralization of the National Guard and of the regular army, in the blunders of the National Assembly, in the pusillanimity of the Mayors, whose capitulation they should have signed, since it was their work."

Isaac Butts writes at great length of

"CAPITAL AND LABOR."

He concedes that workingmen—a term which, by general use, is restricted to manual laborers—have grievances; but he does not concede that the remedies which they propose are likely to work for their amelioration. He argues against strikes, on the ground of the tyranny by which alone they are enforced as between the workmen themselves. Kellogg's New Monetary System—to which, he says, the leaders of labor organizations representing several millions of our population look for the redress of all the wrongs of labor—receives very rough treatment. But we cannot share Mr. Butts' surprise "that a member of Congress as B. F. Butler should indulge in like utterances:"

"We have divested our Government," says General Butler, "of every trait of the despotisms, every attribute of the monarchies, and every vestige of the slaveries of the Old World, save one, and that is the all-controlling and all-absorbing power by which the masses of the people of all nations of the earth *have ever been enslaved*,—COINED MONEY. More than three thousand years ago, the despots of the world, as the most potent method to enrich themselves and their favorites, and perpetuate their tyranny, hit upon the device of imprinting their image and superscription or other peculiar stamp upon pieces of two of the metals. . . . *Because* of their capabilities of being so converted into *equivalents of power*, the so-called precious metals were eagerly sought after by all men in such degree that they came *falsely* to be deemed to have a special intrinsic value in themselves *equal to the effigy* stamped upon them!" "Coined gold and silver has ever been the handmaid of despotism; the prop of monarchical power; the supporter of thrones; the upholder of nobilities and priesthoods; the engine by which the privileges and pretensions of aristocrats have always been sustained in trampling down the rights, devouring the substance, and absorbing the unrequited labors of the masses."

If Mr. Butts lived in Massachusetts instead of New York, and were brought to face with the fact that Butler has ambitions which needed votes, and that the only votes he can hope for are those of laboring men, he would not be surprised by this speech or any other that Butler might make. Another cry of the laboring classes is for a uniform rate of interest, and another is for cheap money. Both these are pronounced fallacious. Mr. Butts does not confine himself to pulling down; he builds up. These are workingmen's grievances, he admits, and there must be remedies. Among these evils are the oppressions of railway-corporations. For these there seems no other redress than Governmental supervision, against which there are serious objections.

One of the most grievous wrongs from which society, which still includes the working classes, suffers, is the public debt. This part of Mr. Butts' paper is very attractive in the novelty of its views. He first states the amount of this burden by these colossal aggregates:

Mr. Chrisholm, a British authority, estimates the cost to Great Britain of the wars she has been engaged in since 1688 at over $6,000,000,000 in gold. Add an equal sum for the cost to her foes and the aggregate is $12,000,000,000. The New York *Evening Post* stated, prior to the Franco-Prussian war, that "2,800,000 men, the flower of the people of Europe, are kept under arms from year to year, idly awaiting the orders of their sovereigns, all of them taken from productive industry, and trained as machines of destruction." An American authority, Mr. Burritt, calculates the annual war charge of Christian nations in the aggregate at $2,600,000,000. Secretary Boutwell says the public debts of the world have increased from $7,600,000,000 to $23,000,000,000 in the past few years. These figures will suffice to give some faint idea of the extent to which the earnings of labor are drawn upon every year, omitting here the loss to capital, on account of wars past and prospective. Assuming that $2,600,000,000 a year is substantially correct, that sum constitutes a first and indefeasible lien or mortgage upon the earnings of all the workingmen of the civilized world. Nearly $9,000,000 must be earned and set apart for the purposes of war every day, before labor or capital can take a dollar for its own use.

Mr. Butts believes that it is within the scope of possibility that this paralysing weight may be removed from the shoulders of the toilers of humanity, and that, too, in one generation. Labor will then everywhere have its own reward, untaxed by the selfish ambitions and passions of the great, and poets will no longer look to remote traditions for the golden age:

Every person now holding a portion of the $23,000,000,000, which, according to Secretary Boutwell, is the aggregate of national debts, possesses a claim against "the State" for a definite sum of money, say every six months; and all such claims constitute a legal first lien or mortgage upon all the property and all the earnings of the people, of whom "the State" is composed. Let every nation, then, determine that instead of paying the interest on this mortgage forever, or for an indefinite period, it will pay the mortgage itself within a short time,—say ten or at most twenty years. The cost of such a procedure would fall mainly on property, and hence it would be a comparative relief to labor even during the process of adjustment. The nations having paid off their debts, let them adopt and firmly adhere to the policy of paying the cost of all future wars as it shall accrue, by levying taxes upon property sufficient for that purpose.

But can the public debts be paid in so short a period? Why may they not be? Take Great Britain as a sample of indebted states; her national wealth is some $40,000,000,000 and her debt about $4,000,000,000. Were it possible that the whole debt could be paid to-morrow, by the transfer of property to holders of consols,—assuming, that the levy and the apportionment be equitably made,—nobody would be poorer than he is to-day. The national wealth would be the same,—$40,000,000,000 unincumbered, instead of $44,000,000,000 incumbered by a mortgage of $4,000,000,000. Can it with truth be said that the resources of statesmanship are inadequate to make an adjustment of that debt in ten or twenty years, using money as its chief instrumentality, without doing flagrant injustice to a single class of the British people? For the present it will be taken for granted that should the great debtor nations exhibit the same resolute and persistent determination which they have exhibited at certain crises in their respective histories, and bring it to bear on a policy of rapid liquidation of their public

debts, the present generation would see the work accomplished. That point reached, workingmen, including the smaller property-holders, would be entitled to say to the Government, and if united in purpose could say with effect: "If war must be waged let its cost be paid by a tax on property. But do not ask us to do the fighting and then mortgage the earnings of our children and our children's children to pay for a war of your own making, which should be paid for as it progresses. Hitherto the cost of everything we consume has been enhanced by the wars of former generations. We have helped to pay a debt for which our little properties and our earnings were mortgaged without our consent. And our firm resolve is, that if we transmit to our children no other heritage than stout hearts and willing hands, it shall at least be unincumbered and free."

If such a state of things shall ever be realized, Labor as a distinctive interest or element will no longer have a serious grievance to complain of. If "the State" guarantee to all equal opportunities to acquire and hold property, granting no special favors, imposing discriminating burdens upon none, and limiting its own expenditures to legitimate objects of government, each man will find his own proper place in the social organism.

IRELAND.

George L. Phillips reviews the history of the times of "Henry Flood, and the condition of Ireland from Swift to O'Connell."

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL POET.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen writes of "Bjornstjeine Bjornson as a Dramatist." In him, he says, Norway has found her national poet.

"THE MIXED POPULATIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA" are treated of by N. S. Shaler. The English, German, German-Swiss, and French colonists have blended into one people with ease, and need excite no solicitude on our part. But with the negroes it is quite different:

Their numbers are not increasing. The opinion is very general among physicians and other observant persons, that the death rate is not balanced by the births. The cotton seed is a ready substitute for ergot, and is used to an alarming extent. It is comparatively rare to see a negress looking as if she were preparing to add anything to the woes of the Malthusians. We have had it said recently that in some of the States, according to the census, the number of the negroes is as great as in 1860, *ergo* the negroes are not decreasing,—a very hasty conclusion. For the first five years of the decade the race was under pretty much its old conditions in the greater part of the South. This should have added largely to the total of 1860. Moreover, the fact that slaves were taxable property caused the returns to be always somewhat under the true number during the old conditions. It is a well-known fact that property returns are always beneath the truth. Before the war the rate of increase of the negroes was far more rapid than among the whites. The superior race did all that could be done to push the reproduction to the highest point, for therein more than half the South found the real profit of slaves.

It is useless to strive against such evils, as that above indicated, by moral influence alone. While the wages of the negroes are so small, any considerable increase in population is hardly to be desired. Until the South, through a more varied industry, develops capital more readily than at present, the increase of the negro population in the rapid ratio of the years before the war would make it even more difficult to advance than at present. The greatest need the negro now has to meet is not more or better assured rights, but better wages. The ballot and spelling-book are potent instruments under certain circumstances, and in their time may do something for these unfortunate partners of our National fate, but to a man who, at his best, can earn only fifteen dollars per month, they mean nothing at all.

He who would do the best for his people, must seek to establish in the South real industrial schools, manufactories, and savings banks. They are the levers which will lift the race, if it is ever to rise.

With the January number,

MR. THOMAS S. PERRY

has assumed his position as editor of the *North American Review*. From the notice we have made of its contents, it will be seen that his first effort is fully equal to the last of his predecessors. The articles are well chosen, and are opportune in their topics, in a way quite unusual with the retrospective *North American*. In the book-notices, we miss some of Lowell's graceful touches, but gain some from the new editor. The books noticed are Stickney's "Autobiography of Amos Kendall," Whitney's "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," Revere's "Keel and Saddle," Lamon's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," Smith's "Art Education," Tyler's "Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney," Buchner's "Man in the Past, Present, and Future," Perkins' "Eastlake's Household Taste," Richardson's "Songs from the Old Dramatists," Johnson's "Oriental Religions," Evans' "Ancient Stone Implements."

CATHOLIC WORLD.

"WHO MADE OUR LAWS?"

is the inquiry with which the *Catholic World* for February confronts the rest of the world. It answers its own question, which is one way of getting a satisfactory answer. Among other things, it says:

For instance, the possession of real estate forms one of the principal attractions for the ambition of industrious Americans, yet how few of them ever think that the laws regulating its disposition, acquisition, and inheritance are the very enactments framed by monks, hundreds of years ago, and recognized by armed laymen after long, and at times doubtful, contests with the advocates of the arbitrary feudal system. Personal liberty, speedy trial by our peers, were first secured in an incontestable form by an Archbishop of the Church whose ... we are never tired of denouncing as tyrannical. That the right of the people governed, to elect representatives to make laws affecting their "lives, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," was obtained and carried into practical effect by a Catholic statesman many centuries before Thomas Jefferson or Benjamin Franklin were born, seems to have been forgotten by pseudo-liberals; while the grand principle of political equality which lies at the foundation of our republic, instead of being less than a hundred years old, is coeval with Christianity itself, and, in its operation within the Church, is more expansive and less discriminating as regards social rank and condition.

But though, in this inconsiderate age, we fail to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude we owe to the workers and thinkers of the past for our laws, civilization, and correct ideas of government, we cannot, if we would, deny that we are still ruled by those very ideas, and that none of our boasted, and, in their way, valuable discoveries have had the effect to give us a new and better scheme of jurisprudence, whereby mankind can be made better, wiser, or happier.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the following article, it is said that "The Church is the champion of marriage." The tribunal of history is appealed to, and the assertion is supported by many annals. An account of the "International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology," which met at Brussels in 1872, is republished from *La Revue Generale de Bruxelles*.

There is a well-written sketch of the life of Marquette,—one of that illustrious trio—De Soto, Marquette, and LaSalle—whose labors in exploring the Mississippi have made their names household words.

The other contents are: "Dante's Purgatorio;" "Fleurange;" "Cologne;" "John;" "The See of Peter;" "Atlantic Drift—Gathered in the Steerage;" "A Daughter of S. Dominic;" "The Progressionists;" "Prayer of Custance;" "Acoma;" "New Publications."

Lucky Numbers.

There is a wide-spread tendency to believe in lucky numbers. The mystical properties of numbers and the doctrine of chances have both something to do with this matter. Card-players have a number of crochets of this kind—"luck under the deuce," bad luck under the nine of diamonds, an even number for the trump card. One theory says that even numbers are unlucky, because each can be divided into two, thereby denoting death and dissolution. One nation made the year consist of 359, in order that it should *not* divide into twelve equal months. Some of the early Christians pronounced for odd numbers; because God is 1 in 3, and because He made holy the seventh day. The number 7 and its multiples were on other grounds made lucky; because a human being sheds his teeth at 7, becomes a youth at twice 7, a man at thrice 7, and reaches his grand climacteric at nine times 7. In some parts of England, the housewives put their hens on an odd number of eggs; because, with an even number, they fear there would be no chicks. The current year of our Lord is always a lucky number in the estimation of some persons. Addison said, in the *Spectator*: "I have been told of a certain zealous dissenter, who, being a great enemy to Popery, and believing that bad men are the most fortunate in the world, will lay two to one on the number 666 against any other number; because says he, it is the number of the beast." This mystical number has played a great part in luck speculations. Some Apocalyptic interpreters will have it that 666 is the Pope himself; while, on the other hand, a Roman Catholic journalist has recently striven to show that if Bismarck were spelled Bistmarck, it would be exactly equivalent to 666. Number three is greatly in favor of luck; school-boys insist that the third time will be fair, or will result in success. There is an old superstition or maxim, call it which we may, that three handfuls of sand on a dead body are as good as a funeral. The Romans had notions about the breadth of a camp fosse measuring an odd number of feet; the holding of markets at intervals of an odd number of days; the taking of the census at intervals of an odd number of years; the dining at a triclinium or three-sided table; the Graces being three, the Furies three, and the Muses seven. Greek cities had an odd number of gates. The French peasantry have a knack of making out lucky and unlucky years for great personages, by adding together the year of our Lord, the digits which compose that number, the age of the individual, and the number of years between his birth, marriage, or some other notable event in his life—an elastic process, which can be made to prove almost anything we wish.—*Chambers' Journal*.

—A Davenport man with three marriageable daughters has posted the following notice over his bell-pull: "Wood $6 a cord, coal 80 cents a bushel; gas dear and bad. Parties staying after 9 o'clock will please settle quarterly."

LONDON.

An Englishwoman's Book on America.

Some of Her Experiences of Life in the States.

Alone in a Sleeping-Car---American Girls and American Manners.

Hospitality---A Portrait of President Grant---An American "Home."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1873.

The [illegible] book of the New Year which has come into [illegible] hands is a pleasant little volume, by a [illegible]erary woman, entitled "Our American [illegible] at Home." It contains several good pen-and-ink sketches, and also some photographs. The authoress has just returned to her native country after a year's residence in the States; and she writes very playfully and genially of her experience and observation. The reader may be not unwilling to see yet again how his countrymen and countrywomen took to the eye of a stranger.

SHOPKEEPERS AT WASHINGTON.

At the stores at Washington, you are generally received—this book says—with the greatest indifference and superciliousness, if not absolute impertinence. If the "young ladies" behind the counter are occupied holding a conversation when you approach with your meek request, they would not think of attending to you until they had finished their discussion, and then treat you as if it were a special favor in them to deign to listen to you at all.

A LADY ALONE IN A SLEEPING-CAR.

Journeying to Boston from Washington, the authoress had her berth made into a bed, and, divesting herself of her outer garments, retired behind the curtain, and slept until daybreak. "I knew," she proceeds, "that at each end of the sleeping-car there was a toilette-room, with marble basins and washing paraphernalia. I put my head out between the opening of the curtain to see if the place was unoccupied, when, to my amazement, what should meet my eye, all the way up and down the narrow corridor, but stockinged—no, I mean socked—feet struggling into boots of the most decidedly masculine 'persuasion.' As I was contemplating the possibility of threading my way through this novel living hedge, I came to the knowledge that I was the only lady in the car, and that, unknown and unprotected, I had been passing the night in the most ignorant and reckless security with about twenty men! In any other country, this discovery would have been horrifying in itself, and extremely disagreeable in its results; but, short as my experience of American chivalry had been, it was quite sufficient for me to know that I had absolutely nothing to feel uncomfortable about. Most of the gentlemen did me the honor to ignore my presence completely, thereby making me feel very much assured; those that did not neither stared nor spoke; but, as the train slackened at the Jersey City station, two of them helped me down the steps of the platform, and, one taking my shawls and the other my handbag, said, 'Allow me, madam, to see you to the ferry,' whither they accompanied me, and bowed themselves off."

LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

American ladies, according to the author of "Our American Cousins," know nothing, as a rule, about riding, and very little how to dress when they show their handsome figures and lovely faces on a side-saddle. White underskirts, the coat-collar turned back, with a colored silk *revers*, and bright cravats, entirely spoil the effect of the most [illegible]; and, although they may even sit their horse gracefully, want of firmness is apparent, and they have no intimate knowledge of, nor any sort of co-existence with, the noble creature who does so much to enhance that beauty.

AMERICAN GIRLS AND AMERICAN MANNERS.

The American girls' propensity, we are told, for flirting, which art begins to develop itself in very tender years, and the desire to possess one or more beaux,—to attain which all means seem to be warranted,—are, in the authoress' thinking, chiefly owing to school-education. There is more liberty and license allowed to girls than in England. "But many," she adds, "of the young ladies I have met, and who were brought up at home with a governess, could compete with many a refined English girl in unassuming, maidenly manners, in quiet, lady-like demeanor, and often surpass her in cultivation and intellectual development. An American girl's education is, generally speaking, very thorough; they have a far greater facility than we have for acquiring foreign languages, and speak them with a more agreeable accent. It is a pity that this cannot be said of their own language. They are charming conversationalists, more so than the men, whose manner is so deliberate and slow that they give one the idea they are 'holding forth.' But whence comes this nasal accent, this fearful twang, which spoils the greatest beauty and mars the wittiest or sweetest speech? Is it a defective organ or a faulty enunciation, or is it only habit,—a habit which has become second nature, and from which there is no hope of deliverance,—for, where people pride themselves on a fault, what prospect can there be of reform? It is difficult to discuss American manners; there is no rule to be laid down. Perhaps in no country is the line drawn so unmistakably between good society and indifferent. This boundary, the crossing of which entails such ceaseless striving all the world over, is not defined by either name, fortune, or even position. It is as distinctly felt; its presence is recognized, and its limits are traced to where the pure ore of good manners ceases, and the plating begins. It is the same with dressing; we have an idea that all American girls wear satin and feathers, jewels and laces, and thus have nothing more to assume when they reach the married or matronly state. This is very true among the 'shoddies,' but not in good society; there, nothing could excel the perfect good taste in dressing."

PURE ENGLISH MISSING.

One rarely hears, your critic says, really pure English, but, on the other hand, English is "generally" better spoken than in the motherland. The misuse of such words as "clever," "smart," "elegant," "real," "cunning," is gradually diminishing. And there is a satisfaction, which none but an Englishman can appreciate, in the fact that you may travel from North to South, from East to West, and may converse with even the least grammatical, and yet your ear is never offended by the absence or the misplacement of the letter "H."

HARD ON THE NEWSPAPERS.

The daily newspapers in the States are (so says this fair one), generally speaking, scurrilous in tone, abusive in language, and defamatory to men in position or administration. Instead of granting that a man may hold different opinions and yet be honest and patriotic, he is at once condemned as a ruffian and a thief.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN ENGLAND AND THE STATES COMPARED.

In Europe, the gentlewomen in distressed circumstances may be employed as teachers, may toil in a nursery, may eke out a miserable pittance at a day-school, or may wear out their health by close confinement and machine work. In England, too, we now employ women in post and telegraph offices, but as such they are excluded from what is designated society. Very different is it, reports our authoress, with the ladies who are employed in the Government offices in America. Her sketch will make the mouths of many in this country water.

THE RAILWAYS.

The European system on the railways is preferred by our present authority, chiefly because the comforts of your system are so subservient to the length of one's purse. From the great Erie Princes down to the conductors, corruption, we are assured, reigns supreme amongst the railway officials, and "Fraud is taken as a matter of course."

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY.

A tribute to American hospitality is ungrudgingly made. "We profess," says the authoress, "to understand and exercise that attribute, but the Americans far surpass us. With us, the courtesy extended to a stranger flavors somewhat of condescending urbanity, and is subject to the influence of position and ancestry; but an American is as hospitable as an Arab; he does not send forth a messenger to demand your pedigree as a passport, and your social antecedents as a recommendation, before he welcomes you to his tent. In Boston, the society is said to be exclusive, and its tone cold, but my own experience obliges me to say that never have I received such kindness, such lavish hospitality, as I did from the Bostonians."

GENERAL GRANT—A PORTRAIT.

Of small stature and badly-proportioned frame (I quote "Our American Cousins at Home"), with small, hard eyes, and a mouth closed with a firmness that says more for this soldier's tenacity of will than the whole of his military record, what strikes one more than anything else is the utter lack of expression on his countenance. No one looking at the face could succeed in defining any characteristics. At times he will appear to be conversing freely; at others, and when any attempt is made at a leading question, an impenetrable mask falls over his face, like a veil, and the interlocutor is left to conjecture anything he pleases, but able to rely on nothing. "I have often met him driving a buggy with a pair of common-looking horses (first-rate trotters, nevertheless), looking like a commonplace, amiable *bourgeois*, and sometimes walking along with a sinister scowl on his face, and an uncompromising determination on his thin lips, which might characterize a conspirator."

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

At a dinner party at New York, the lady met Mr. Bret Harte, and behind his chair stood the "Heathen Chinee,"—yes, a veritable John Chinaman, smooth-faced and imperturbable, with the pig-tail and loose garments, in the ample sleeves of which any number of "aces" and "bowers" might have been safely stowed away! The lady's neighbor—the author of "Little Breeches"—explained to her that the Celestial was illustrating cheap labor as a servant.

THE NEGROES.

The opinion of the authoress is unfavorable to the mixed race. "Give me a pure negro of either sex for a servant, and, unless he or she has been previously spoilt, I shall be certain to find the creature devoted, grateful, respectful, honest,—aye, and even intelligent and hard-working; but never would I select a half-breed; the chances of his or her turning out to be deceitful, impudent, and dishonest, are too great to be risked." The negroes have good manners and pleasing address as a rule; they are delightfully good-natured, and, though she watched gangs of men at work on the streets, she never once heard a negro swear. Though their language is by no means grammatical, "it is far less offensive than that of the illiterate class in England."

AN AMERICAN "HOME."

With the following picture of a home on the Hudson, at which the authoress stayed with a distinguished family, my notice of this agreeable little book must close: "What a haven of rest is this exquisite spot, which looks as if, no matter at what season of the year, the sun must always shine, and the soft breezes blow to the delicious music of bright-winged songsters; as if the waters of the Hudson loved to linger under the overhanging trees, which stretch further back into woods deep and quiet, breathing coolness and balmy rest and solitude; where the wanderer, peering through the foliage of hemlock, beech, dog-wood, oak, chestnut, and pine, into soft haziness of blue space, and caressed by the shades as with the touch of angels, dreams of Elysium between Heaven and Earth.

"And the house; it does not look as if it had been built, but as if it had been grown there, under the trees, a larger granite boulder than the moss-grown ones which here and there rise to break the line of turf or underwood. What English home could surpass it in comfort,—that word which the Anglo-Saxon race alone understand, and which, with all the modern contrivances, has almost become synonymous with luxury. The porches are all round the house, from which, reclining in rocking-chairs or swinging in a hammock, you may watch the squirrels chasing each other among the trees, and trace the white sails of the boats on the river against the dark background of the opposite shore, or listen to the evening concert of the robins, who sing to each other after sunset, and meanwhile dream your happiest dreams of memory and of hope. I have sat, in contemplation of the moon's silvery light, on the dark pines, on the placid waters, and on the distant landscape, until I thought I *must* be in fairyland. The rooms, with all the gladness of sunshine and views in summer, and huge wood-fires in winter; the luxury of books; the scent of flowers; and last, though not least, the horses and dogs,—the dear dogs, who, though properly disciplined, are not relegated to what 'non-dog-lovers' call their places, but are made friends and companions of."

THE DIAMOND BUBBLE.

From out the great Pacific Slope, land rich in wine and gold,
Mysterious rumors came, that read like fairy tales of old,
Of crimson rubies scattered round, and diamonds by the acre,
And Mother Earth so very kind, one only had to rake her.

Two honest miners from the West had made the lucky find,
And sold for half a million gold to men of frugal mind,
Who started off in joyful haste upon a first "prospecting,"
And soon returned with jewels rare, all of their own collecting.

Now, in the Diamond Valley tale, so neatly told by Sinbad,
Although the gems in plenty lay, yet one was "taken in" bad,
For after one had crammed himself with lots of precious stones,
He couldn't climb the mountain, and he had to leave his bones.

But here in Arizona there were diamonds by the ton,
And every other brilliant stone that flashed beneath the sun;
A million sparkling diamonds lay loosely in the gravel,
And any man "who knew the spot" could fill his bag and travel.

Again the owners of the field went on a tour "prospecting,"
With one expert from Yankeeland, on science bent, directing;
But when upon the diamond mine all wearily they halted,
They met one King, who blandly smiled, and oft repeated—"Salted."

Wiser and sadder homeward came these sharp men of the West;
An aching void lay buttoned up beneath each throbbing vest.
The honest miners from the slope "sloped" when they burst the bubble,
And took half a million gold to pay them for their trouble.

MORAL.

To avaricious, greedy men, who dream of fields of rubies,
And jewels in ten-acre lots: Take warning by these boobies.
As for the "honest miners two," bear not the absent malice;
And if you buy up diamond mines, accept "*cum grano salis*."

—*Sam. Eytinge in the New York Evening Post.*

Eccentric Wills.

Fortunatus Dreynul of Strasburg commenced his will (*Chambers' Journal*) by stating that his grandfather gave him twenty-four livres when he was eight years old, which, in sixty-four years, had increased to 500. This last named sum Dreynul directed should be divided into five portions, and invested to the best advantage. He calculated that, by the end of a century, each portion would be represented by 13,000 livres, and at that time the first portion was to be expended in reclaiming a morass near his native village. A hundred years later, the next portion, increased to 1,700,000 livres, was to be used to found eighty prizes for the encouragement of husbandry. At the end of the third century his executors would have 220,000,000 livres at their disposal, which they were to apply in establishing "Lomber houses," where honest, industrious men could obtain loans without interest; and in building twelve museums and twelve libraries in different cities, each endowed with an income of 100,000 livres for the support of fifty scholars. At the end of the fourth century, a hundred new towns were to be built and peopled with 15,000 inhabitants, for which the testator thought the thirty milliards of livres would suffice. The last fifth, swollen in 500 years to four thousand milliards of livres, was to be devoted to paying off the national debt of the testator's country, and whatever remained was to be applied in the same way for the benefit of Englishmen, "in gratitude for Newton's beautiful work, 'The Universal Art of Arithmetic.'"

Not long since a clergyman left more than £10,000 for the purpose of establishing a school for illegitimate children only. A Presbyterian divine left a legacy to a church in St. Ives, to provide half a dozen Bibles a year, for which six males and six females were to throw dice on Whit Tuesday in the church, while the minister knelt at the communion table and prayed God to direct the lots to his glory. Tulle, of Wath, near Rotherham, bequeathed one penny to every child who attended his funeral (700 claimed their pennies); one shilling to each poor woman in Wath; half a guinea to the ringers to strike off a peal of grand bobs as his coffin was lowered into the grave; one guinea to seven old navigators for puddling him up in his grave; and only a guinea to an old woman who had tucked him up in bed every night for eleven years. Lieutenant Colonel Nash left £50 per annum to the corporation of Bath for the benefit of the ringers of the Abbey church on the condition of their ringing with muffled cappers, certain doleful changes, from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at the anniversary of his wedding day, and ranging bob-majors and mirthful peals in annual commemoration of his happy release by death from domestic tyranny and wretchedness.

In 1434, a loyal citizen, one Henry Barton, devised certain houses and shops for people to live in, rent free, so long as they devoutly prayed for the wholesome estate of Henry VI., King of England, and his heirs, Kings of England, so long as they should live, and for the souls of the King and his heirs after their death. A German, troubled how to dispose of his money, bequeathed it to a poor man whom he detested, upon the condition that he always wore thin white linen clothes without any underclothing. A Mr. Sargeant, of Leicester, sought to improve the habits of his bed-loving nephews by putting the following clause in his will:

"As my nephews are fond of indulging themselves in bed in the morning, and as I wish them to prove, to the satisfaction of my executors, that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employed themselves in business or taking exercise in the open air from 5 to 8 o'clock every morning from the 5th of April to the 10th of October—being three hours each day—and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning from the 10th of October to the 5th of April, being two hours every morning. This is to be done for some years, during the first seven years to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in case of illness; but the task must be made up when they are well, and if they will not do this, they shall not receive any share of my property."

Stanislaus Polizmarz, of Pesth, left the greater portion of his wealth to a Hungarian notary, forbidding him to take possession, however, until he had sung at La Scala or the San Carlo the parts of *Ottelo* and *Elvino*. "I do not dispose of wealth in this manner," wrote the eccentric octogenarian, "for the sake of being thought an original, but having been present four years at an evening party in Vienna, I heard M. Lotz sing a cavantia from each of these operas with a beautiful tenor voice, therefore I believe him likely to become an excellent artist. In any case, if the public hisses him, he can console himself easily with three millions of florins which I leave him." We suppose the lucky notary has consoled himself.

NINE GREAT MUSICIANS.

Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, Schubert, and Mendelssohn.

Dwight's Journal of Music.

Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, are the five men to whom I would especially point as having an undoubted right to the title of "Kings of Music," and to their works and consequent influence the art of music is indebted for the position it occupies. If to these names are added those of Weber, Schubert, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, there will be a total of nine, and I do not think I shall be accused of exaggeration if I assert that it is to these nine great men that the world is indebted for the greater part of the enjoyment and instruction that have been derived from the practice of music since Bach first became known, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. If it is asked why I name only nine great men, and why all these should be selected from one nation, I would reply that, though in France Cherubini, Auber, Herold, Adam, Berlioz have lived; though England has produced Purcell, Boyce, Arne, Webb, Callcott, Wm. Horsley; though Italy was as much the cradle of music as of painting, and can boast, besides her glorious church composers, of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Mercadante and others, and though even Germany will never forget Gluck, Spontini, Meyerbeer, Marschner, etc., yet these men, great as they were, have exclusively devoted themselves to one style of composition; in France, Germany, and Italy to operatic music; in England to church and glee writing; whereas the nine I have selected applied themselves to and succeeded in every known form of musical composition, from the sublimest sacred works to the lightest dance music. This great versatility, therefore, entitles them to more consideration than those who have only been distinguished in one branch of their art, and it is for this reason that I would urge their claims to the high position in which I conceive they should be placed; and if it has happened that all these nine men were from one nation, Bach, Handel, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, from the north; and Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Weber from the south of Germany, it can only be replied that art has no country, and that musicians must be judged by their works and the power they have asserted on the minds of their hearers, without reference to the nation from which they sprang. I should be far too long in arriving at the immediate object of this paper, if I allowed myself to dwell at any length on the individuality of each of the nine compositors I have named; but it will be necessary to relate any of the extremely happy circumstances under which Mendelssohn lived and worked, so will it not be out of place to refer to the painful struggles and difficulties of at least five of his compeers, the beauty of whose works may almost be said to be enhanced by the troubles under which they were produced. John Sebastian Bach, by far the most scientific musician the world has yet seen, commenced his career under the most painful circumstances. His elder brother endeavored by every means to quench his genius for music, and, by denying him light at the only period of the day which he could devote to self-instruction, laid the foundation of an eye disease which ended in total blindness. In addition to this his worldly means were of the smallest, and the burden of a very large family must have greatly added to his pecuniary anxieties. In spite of these obstacles, he lived the most industrious of lives, and not only produced the most incredible number of works, all of which, be they large or small, are immortal, but he educated five of his sons to be most excellent musicians, and thus proved his name to be a veritable "*Bach*," or stream, of the profoundest depth and clearness.

Handel's early life was full of troubles. He wandered from one Italian town to another, producing operas, and certainly making a name, but it was not until after he was 50 years of age that he struck out that path of oratorio writing which has made him immortal; and though at his death he left a large fortune, yet even in England his losses caused him more than one bankruptcy.

Haydn, to gain instruction, was compelled to perform menial service for his first master, Porpora, whom compelled him to black his boots and brush his clothing in return for a very small modicum of teaching; and even when in the service of Prince Esterhazy his position for many years was little better than that of a lacquey. The whole course of Mozart's life was beset with troubles. The Archbishop of Salzburg, into whose service he entered at the age of 16, seems to have delighted in plaguing the composer's life with every species of petty tyranny, and when at last he broke through the toils and, as it were, escaped to Vienna, his greatness raised him a host of enemies, and his good nature, his kindness in assisting others, and his genial temperament and love of society brought him into so much pecuniary difficulty that his funeral expenses had to be defrayed at the cost of the parish in which he lived.

The saddest case of all, however, was that of Beethoven. Although his father seems to have been a very morose, hard-hearted man, yet, being a musician, he soon discerned the dawning genius of his son, and gave him every facility for learning the first principles of his art. At an early age he went to Vienna, studied under Albrechtsberger and Hadyn, and it was pronounced by Mozart on hearing him extemporize: "The world will hear of that young man." Each succeeding year proved the truth of this prophecy; but toward the beginning of 1800 the dreadful malady of deafness commenced, and increased daily, and for the last twenty years of his life, till 1827, when he died, Beethoven never heard a note of his music, and excepting by the means of sight, was quite unable to conceive the effect his sublime inspirations had on his hearers. So great a calamity is unexampled in the annals of art, and if anything could raise the opinion of such a man's works, it would surely be knowledge that, in spite of the direst trial that could befal a musician, his indomitable will, courage and industry triumphed over a misfortune which would have crushed many others, and caused them to succumb to the evil, without seeking a remedy for it in the exercise of the talent entrusted to them.

BRIDAL EVE.

Oh! snow-drifted midnight, now burning like day
With the glad crowning moonlight that lightens the earth,
In thy mystical silence the stars look and listen,
And the pearl-centred icicles glitter and glisten.
I stand in the shadow, and muse on the past;
Love's brightness has driven all sadness away.

Good bye, love! good cheer, love! the paths we have trod
To-morrow shall verge into one for this life.
I see the bright gleam of thy fair bridal vesture;
I tremble with bliss at thy beckoning gesture;
I stand on the verge of the Infinite's bound,
And feel thy sweet love like a blessing of God.

ALARIC.

—An unsuccessful attempt is said to be on foot, in Maryland, to produce a "corner in oysters." In fish, now, there might be a chance for an angle.

"AN UGLY DOG."

"Splish—splash," went that wretched dog through the mud, his ears hanging down and his tail between his legs.

"Oh! the ugly dog!" cried two young girls who were carrying home clothes from the wash.

"Oh! the ugly brute!" shouted a carter; and he gave his whip a loud crack to frighten him. But the dog took no heed of them. He ran patiently on, only stopping at the crossings when there were too many carriages for him to pass, but not seeming to busy himself at all as to what people said, or what they thought about him.

He ran on so for a long way.

No doubt of it, he was an ugly dog. He was lean and scraggy. His coat was of a dirty gray color, and in many places the hair was worn off in patches. Neither were there any tokens that he had ever been a handsome dog, and that his present state of wretchedness was owing merely to sudden misfortune. He looked, on the contrary, as though he had always been an ill-fed dog, having desultory habits, no home to go to, and seldom anything better to eat than a chance bone or a crust picked up in the gutter. Yes, he was certainly a miserable dog.

But I wondered to see him run so obstinately in the middle of the road, when there was room in plenty for him on the pavement. He was a small dog, and by dropping close under the shop-fronts he could have slipped unnoticed through the crowd, and not have exposed himself to be run over by the cabs and whipped by the carters. But no; he preferred the road where the mud was, and he ran straight before him, without looking right or left, just exactly as if he knew the way.

I might have paid no more attention to this dog, for there are enough of whom I take on notice; but I observed that he had a collar round his neck, and that to his collar was attached a basket. This set me thinking; for a dog who carries a basket is either a dog sent out on an errand, or a runaway dog who has left his master, and does not know where to go. Now which could this one be? If he was a dog that ran on errands, why did not his owner feed him better, so that his ribs should look less spare? But if he was a dog who had left his master, and run away into the world to face care and trouble alone, what hardships or what cruelties had he had to suffer, that he should have taken such a step in despair? I felt I should like to have these questions answered, for there was something of mystery in them; I therefore followed the dog.

We were in Oxford street, in that part of it which lies between the Marble Arch and Duke street, and the dog was running in the direction of the Regent Circus. It was a dull wet day in winter; the rain had been falling. A gray fog was spreading its vapors along the road, and every one looked cold and uncomfortable. A few shops were being lighted up here and there, for evening was setting in. But the contrast between the glare of the gas and the occasional glow of the red coal fires burning cheerily in the grates of ground-floor parlors, only served to make the streets seem more dark and dreary. And yet the dog went pattering on, going at a sort of quick jog-trot pace, keeping his ears always down, and paying no attention either to the omnibuses that rolled by him, the costermongers who swore at him, or the other dogs who stopped at times with a puzzled air, and gazed at him with silent wonder. I had to step out fast to keep up with him. It is astonishing how that squalid dog could trot! I was afraid more than once that he would distance me, but, thanks to the knack he had of always keeping to the middle of the road, I was prevented from losing sight of him. We passed North Audley street, after that Duke street, and we then came opposite a small street which forms a very narrow and dirty thoroughfare at the end which is nearest Oxford street. Here the dog paused for a moment, and appeared to hesitate as to what he should do. He made a few steps forward, then receded; but, finally, seemed to make up his mind, and entered the street, still trotting. There was no one there. The dim drizzling rain, which had begun to fall again, the cold, and the fog had all scared away the habitual frequenters of the one or two sordid cookshops that line both sides of the way. There was only a rag-and-bone-man sorting broken bottles at his door, and coughing wheezily from old age and misery. The dog went on. The street grows wider as one proceeds, and the houses also become better and cleaner. I asked myself whether the dog could possibly have his home about here, and whether he would not suddenly disappear down an area, in which case the romance of the thing would have been ended, and I should have had my walk for nothing. But no, he turned abruptly off at a mews, and after a few seconds of the same apparent hesitation as before, slacked his pace and stopped opposite a public house.

A mews is never quite empty. There are always grooms loafing about in doorways, or stable-boys going in and out of wash-houses. At the moment when the dog and I appeared, a coachman was harnessing two horses to a brougham, and a couple of men were helping him. Opposite, and exchanging remarks with them from the threshold of the public-house, stood a servant in breeches smoking a long clay pipe; the dog was standing still; but all at once, before I had time to suspect what was going to happen, he rose up on his hind legs and commenced walking gravely round in circles.

The man with the breeches and the clay pipe uttered a cry of surprise. The two others and the coachman raised their heads, and, upon seeing this strange sight, left their work and clustered up to look. A few more people, attracted by the noise, came and joined us. We soon formed a ring.

It seemed to please the dog to see us all around him, for he gravely wagged his tail once to and fro, and tried to put more spirit into his exercise. He walked five times round on his hinder legs, looking fixedly before him like a soldier on duty, and doing his best, poor dog!—I could see that—to make us laugh. For my part, seeing the others remain speechless in their astonishment, I laughed aloud to encourage him; but shall I say the truth? I felt more ready to cry. There was something expressibly sad in the serious expression of this lonely dog, performing by himself a few tricks that some absent master had taught him, and doing so of his own accord, with some secret end in view that he himself only could know of. After taking a moment's rest he set to work again, but this time on his fore-feet, pretending to stand on his head. And what a poor, intelligent head it was, as almost shaving the ground, it looked appealingly at us all, and seemed to say: "Please do not play any pranks with me, for really I am not doing this for fun." When he had walked around on his head until he was weary, he lay down in the midst of the ring and made believe to be dead. He went through all the convulsions of a dying dog, breathing heavily, panting, suffering his lower jaw to fall, and then turning over motionless. And he did this so well that a stout, honest-faced woman, who had been looking on without laughing, exclaimed "Poor beast!" and drew her hand across her eyes.

The rain continued to fall, but not one of us thought of moving, only the dog, when he had lain dead a minute, got up and shook himself, to show us all that the performance was ended. He had displayed the extent of what he knew, and now came forward to receive his fee. He stood up on his hind legs again, and, walking to each of us separately, assumed the posture that is popularly known as "begging." I was the first to whom he came. He gazed at me inquiringly with his soft eyes wide opened, and followed my hand patiently to my waistcoat-pocket. The basket round his neck was a round one with a lid to it tied down with string, and a little slit in the lid through which to put in money. I dropped in a shilling and stooped down to read a bit of crumpled paper I saw hanging loosely from the collar. It bore these words, written in a shaky hand: "This is the dog of a poor man, who is bed-stricken; he earns the bread of his master. Good people, do not keep him from returning to his home." The dog thanked me for my offering by wagging his tail, and then passed on to my neighbor. Human nature must be kinder than people think, for there was not one of the spectators,—not even he with the breeches and the clay pipe, whose face had impressed me unfavorably,—but gave the dog something. As for him, when he had gone his round, he barked two or three times to say good-bye, and then pattered contentedly away at the same jog-trot pace he had come.

He went up the street, and I followed him, but when we had reached Oxford street he quickened suddenly, and began to run hard, as if his day was ended and he wanted to get home. Evening had quite fallen by this time, and I felt it would be useless to go after my four-legged mystery on foot, so I called a cab, and said: "Follow that dog," very much to the driver's amazement.

It is a long way from that part of Oxford street in which we were to Tottenham Court road, where the small dog led me. But I should have understood the journey had it not been made at such a furious pace. The dog never once looked round. Twenty times I thought he would be crushed by passing vans and carriages; but somehow he got through it. He had an extraordinary tact for finding a passage between horses' hoofs, and, like a true London dog as he was, he showed intimate familiarity with all the intricacies of crossings. Still, it was some relief to me, both on his own account and on mine, when I saw him branch off at last. I was beginning to fear that he would never stop, that he had something of the Wandering Jew in him. It seemed impossible that, without taking any rest, without even pausing for an instant to draw breath, such a very lean dog should keep on going so long. Tottenham Court road (this was about eighteen months ago) used to be a sort of fair at night-time. It is a lengthy highway running amidst a tangled network of sorry streets, the population of which, from dusk until the hour when the public-houses close, used to spread hungry and idle amongst the countless booths which had then not yet been swept away, and where shell-fish, sour fruit, and indigestible-looking meat were sold by yelling costermongers. On the night in question, when I went there in pursuit of the dog, I foresaw that I should be led to one of those sickly nests of fever, where poverty, disease, and misery have their abodes set up in permanence; and I was not wrong.

The dog, running faster than ever now, as if he felt more afraid for his basket amongst these ravenous crowds than he had done at the West End, bolted suddenly up a narrow side street, where there was no room for a cab to pass. I paid the driver, and jumped out. It was a filthy street, but that was a secondary matter. Where the dog went I would go; and thus I dodged after him, first down a crooked alley, then through a foul court, and lastly up a passage where it was pitch dark. Here I groped my way along a damp wall, and stumbled upon the first step of a staircase. Being a smoker, however, I had some vesuvians about me. I struck one, lit a piece of twisted paper with it, and by the moment's flame I thus obtained descried the dog making his way up a creaky flight of wooden steps, battered in places and rotting from mould. He barked when he saw the light, and growled uneasily. But I softened my voice, and cried out, "Good dog! good dog!" trying thereby to appease him. I suppose his instinct told him that I was not an enemy, for he turned round to sniff my trousers, and when I struck a second vesuvian he consented to my accompanying him without doing anything else but continue his sniffing. We went up three stories in this way, until we reached the garret floor. There were two doors face to face, and one of them had a latch with a piece of string tied to it. The string dangled with a loop at its end to within a few inches of the ground. The dog raised one of his fore-paws, pressed it on the loop, and by this means opened the door. We both walked in together.

There was a rushlight burning in the neck of a ginger beer bottle. There was an empty sauce-pan in a grate without the fire. Some tattered clothes were hanging on the back of a broken chair, and some bits of plaster, fallen from a cracked ceiling, were encumbering the floor. On the splintered deal table was a plate with a solitary bone on it, and next to it a cup with the handle gone. I turned from the sight of these things to a mattress laid in a corner of the room. The light was rendered so flickering by the gusts of wind that swept through the window,—to which bits of newspaper had been pasted for want of glass,—that I could not at first distinguish very clearly where I was, and what I saw. I could only hear the affectionate whinings of the dog, and vaguely see him leaping upon some one against whom he was rubbing his head, and whose face he was licking with an exuberance of love. I heard a voice, too—but a voice so husky and broken, that it resembled a whisper—repeat feebly, "Good dog—good Jim!" and then I saw a hand untie the basket, and heard the sound of money poured out on the couch.

"Good Jim!—good Jim!" went on the cracked voice; and it began counting, "One, two. Oh, good Jim!—good Jim! here's a shilling. One-and-threepence, one-and-ninepence, two shillings. Oh, good dog! three and a penny, three and"—But here followed a terrific shriek.

"Who's that?" cried the man, covering up the money with his sheet; and he looked at me, livid and haggard with the ague of fever.

"Don't be frightened," I said; "I am come to do you no harm. I am a friend. I have followed your dog home, and I desire to help you if you are in need."

He seemed to be a man about 50, for his hair was not all gray; but the ghastly hollowness of his cheeks, the emaciated condition of his body, and, above all, the gleam of disease in his burning eyes, made him older than a man of 90, for they told more plainly than words could have told, that he had already one foot within his grave.

My tone and my appearance seemed to reassure him; but he continued to hide his money.

"I am a poor man, sir," he gasped,—"a very poor man. I have nothing but what my dog earns me, and that's nothing. He goes out to idle; and if he picks up a few pence" (here the man had a fit of hectic coughing)—"if he picks up a few pence, sir, it's all he do pick up."

I felt my heart ache, for I had guessed the truth.

"He's not an idle dog," I said. "Has he not earned you more than three shillings to-day?"

"Oh, no sir,—no, sir; it's threepence," protested the miser, trembling. "It's threepence,—threepence, sir. Look and see."

And he held up three copper coins from out of his covering.

"You are very ill, my man," I said, approaching his mattress. "You must let me send you a doctor."

"Oh, sir! no, no; I—I've no money to give them. Let me alone, please. I'm not ill; I shall be well to-morrow. It's nothing but a cold—a—a cold."

His dog was continuing to lick his face. I remembered that the poor brute had not eaten.

"Your dog must be hungry," I observed; "shall I give him this bone? He has earned it well."

"Oh, God!—Oh, God! Let that bone alone," faltered the unhappy wretch, trying to rise; it's my supper for to-night. Jim doesn't want anything; he picks up plenty in the streets. Oh!—Oh! I shall starve if you give him that bone."

"I will buy you something to eat," I answered, taking up the bone, to which there was no particle of flesh left. "Here, Jim," said I, holding it out. But the dog, instead of accepting the bone, looked wistfully at his master to ask for leave.

"No! no! Jim," panted the miser fearfully; and the dog turned away his head, refusing to be enticed.

"How long have you been laid up like this?" was my next question. I was growing sick at heart.

"Ten weeks, sir,—oh ten weeks," groaned the man—who had caught the bone out of my hand and thrust it under his pillow—"ten weeks; and when I fell ill the dog went out one morning and brought me back a penny in his mouth. Since then, I bought him a basket and he goes out every day . . . . but he's—he's idle, sir,—he's idle; he brings me nothing to what he used to do when we went out together. Yes—oh, yes! he's an idle dog!"

. . . . .

But why prolong such a dialogue? Is there anything more depressing than the sight of moral infirmity coupled with bodily disease? This palsied miser was a rich man; at least rich comparatively to his station. He had made himself a small fortune by the intelligence of his dog, and his sudden illness, instead of reducing him to poverty, had, on the contrary, only added to his means. The dog earned more alone than he had ever earned with his master. Each morning, at the break of day, he went out with his empty basket, and every night at sunset he returned with it half full. I learned this from the miser's neighbors; honest people though poor, who pretended to believe in the fevered wretch's tales of want, in order that he might not have cause to dread them, and so refuse their necessary services.

There is a great deal of this innate, unsuspected delicacy in the hearts of the working poor. These rough and uncouth, but kindly natures, tended the graceless miser in his sickness. They bought his food for him, they washed his linen, and they asked for no payment for anything they did. As for the unhappy man's gold, it was at their mercy; but the thought of touching it never seemed to cross their minds.

"Only," said one, with a naive accent, "I think, sir, 'twill be better when he's laid in the ground. His money might be good then to some as would make use of it."

"And the dog?" I murmured, reflectively.

"The dog's his friend, sir," was the neighbor's answer, "and he won't live long when his master's gone."

And these words were prophecy. I sent for a doctor, for a nurse, and for nourishing food, to battle against death; but our efforts were useless. The miser lived a week, and upon each of the seven days the dog went out according to his habit, with his basket round his neck, and remained out for ten or twelve hours, till dusk. Sometimes I followed him from morning till evening; seeing which, and remembering my face as that which stood daily by his master's bedside, he wagged his tail at my approach, and consented to walk at my heels. One night the miser died, and on the morrow Jim did not go out. He had missed his master the night before, and guessed that they had put him in a long black box that stood in the middle of the room. When the men came to carry away this long black box, the dog went after them, and cried. He followed the coffin to the cemetery, where he and I were the only spectators besides the curate, the sexton, and the undertaker's men. When the earth was thrown in, he looked at me plaintively, to know what it meant, and, when the burial was over, he wished to remain near the open tomb, waiting till his master should rise. I took him home with me, but he would not eat, and next morning at sunrise he howled for his basket. It was no use keeping him, so I tied the basket round his neck, and sent him out.

That evening, foreseeing what would happen, I went to the cemetery. The dog arrived at nightfall, with his basket full of pence, and I turned them all out upon the grave. "Come home, Jim," I said, with tears rising to my eyes; but he whined mournfully, and tried to scratch up the earth. Twice more he went out like this all day, and brought back money for his master; but on the third evening, finding that the pence on the grave remained untouched, he suffered me, without resistance, to take off his collar, and lay down at full length near the miser's last sleeping-place.

The next morning he did not go on his rounds, for he was dead!

REMEMBRANCE.

Cold in the earth, and the deep snow piled above thee,
Far, far removed, cold in the dreary grave,
Have I forgot, my only love, to love thee,
Severed at last by time's all-severing wave?

Now, when removed, do my thoughts no longer hover
Over the mountains on that northern shore,
Resting their wings where heath and fern-leaves cover
Thy noble heart forever—evermore?

Cold in thy grave, and fifteen wild Decembers
From these brown hills have melted into Spring;
Faithful, indeed, the love is that remembers
After such years of change and suffering.

Sweet love of youth, forgive if I forget thee,
While the world's tide is bearing me along;
Other desires and other hopes beset me,
Hopes which obscure, but cannot do thee wrong.

No later light has lightened up my heaven,
No second morn has ever shone for me;
All my life's bliss from thy dear life was given,
All my life's bliss is in the grave with thee.

But when the days of golden dreams had perished,
And even despair was powerless to destroy,
Then did I learn how existence could be cherished,
Strengthened and fed without the aid of joy.

Then did I check the tears of useless passion,
Weaned my young soul from yearning after thine,
Sternly denied its burning wish to hasten
Down to that tomb already more than mine.

And even now I dare not let it languish,
Dare not indulge in memory's rapturous pain,
Once drinking deep of that divinest anguish,
How could I taste the empty world again?

—*Emily Bronte.*

A Soolooese Tragedy.

From "Sea Faring Men," an Unpublished Tale of the Sea, by Hector A. Stuart.

The weather was now intensely hot, and the shortness of our supply of water forced us to stretch for Sooloo, which we did, the wind being light but in our favor. On the third day, at noon, we fell in with a prahu from the Lugutan islands, which we compelled to pilot us through the archipelago. Having narrowly escaped grounding on a sand-bar, we arrived at the group, and came to anchor off the island of Basilian. It was lying off this island that a very tragic affair took place, which I cannot forbear to mention. There were two brothers, large, powerful men, who lived in a little hut about a stone's cast from the sea. They were men of some authority, but as arrant rogues as could be found under the equator, quarrelsome and mischievous to a degree.

It chanced one day these two worthies came on board the ship on pretence of trading, but in reality to steal. Our men had their eyes upon them; but, in spite of their wariness, the rascals got off with a broadax, which they carried to their hut and triumphantly displayed to their wives, who, as a matter of course, admired it exceedingly. But an ax is not easily divided; and, when the thieves came to share their plunder, there was a catch in the business, as each claimed an equal portion. They had both been drinking sam-shoo, and their blood was not cooler on that account; and so the matter ended in a quarrel, which might have proved serious but for the interference of the women, who succeeded in allaying the feud,—the younger brother, strangely enough, giving up his claim to the booty. This was all the elder brother wished. The disputants clasped hands, and seemed to be as good friends as ever. But the younger brother was bent on vengeance, which, however, he took care to conceal, and, by the warmth of his apparent friendship, lulled the suspicions of his victim.

Three days passed. In the meantime he worked intently in the forest, and by hard labor dug a pit, the mouth of which he covered with a layer of jungle, grass, twigs, and dried leaves, so skilfully as to deceive the most experienced woodman. This done, he informed his brother that a white man from the "big canoe," meaning our ship, had gone into the woods a good way, and was lying down asleep in a retired spot. The white man, he said further, had a sword and a brace of pistols, and, as he was alone and asleep, it would be an easy matter to kill him and get his arms and whatever else of value he had with him. The elder brother, who was always ready for any piece of roguery, took fire at the tidings and willingly agreed to join the other in his murderous resolution. His wife, however, by one of those mysterious presentiments which often serve like warnings from the spirit world, endeavored to dissuade him, but he spurned her counsel and went away with his enemy. The woman, whose suspicions now rose to a point almost unbearable, followed the two men, leaving the wife of the younger brother asleep in the hut.

The night had already fallen; the cry of the jackal was heard; the bat wheeled slowly through the openings in the trees, and a pale streak on the horizon showed where the moon was struggling to shed her light upon the darkened landscape. The two men moved on, followed by the woman whose terror, though great, was overcome by a still stronger emotion.

Reaching a retired place in the forest, the men paused, and the woman drew back under the shadow of a magnolia tree, where she stood a covert spectator of their actions. The moon had now risen, and filled the scene with a ghostly splendor; the light falling through a break in the trees on the spot where the two men had halted, allowed the woman to observe their actions with singular distinctness. Suddenly she saw one of them—her husband—sink into the ground. A wild cry followed, and as the echoes rang through the forest, the younger brother raised the club and dealt the struggling man a murderous blow upon the head. She stopped to see no more, but ran back horrified to her hut. * * The women of these hot latitudes are often courageous. They are devoted and revengeful. This woman, Taru, was one of these; she loved her husband and was endowed with a courage rarely found in her sex. She resolved to avenge the death of the man she loved, and arming herself with a long knife, awaited the return of the murderer. The minutes rolled by heavily, but at length the sound of footsteps roused her to the fullest activity. The fratricide reached the doorway. There was no light in the hut save what fell from the moonbeams. The savage came on unmindful of danger, when, as he crossed the threshold, the knife was buried in his heart. He staggered, but but before the woman could repeat the blow he seized her by the wrist, and wrenched the knife from her hand. It fell to the floor. A dreadful struggle then took place; the woman striving to release herself from the grasp of the assassin, and he, conscious that his wound was mortal, determined that her soul should follow his to the land of shadows. The struggle did not last long. The man fell heavily to the ground, carrying the woman with him; his hand encircled her throat, and she struggled wildly to free herself from the grip which was fastened upon her. But in vain. The clutch was that of death, and the last gasp of the devoted woman was mingled with that of her destroyer.

A Crowner's Quest.

Soon after the elective system went into operation in the State of New York, a Coroner, who had been elevated to office under the new plan, was called to sit upon the body of a deceased Italian, who had been found dead in an apartment not many squares distant from the five points. The proceedings were very solemn, the dignity of the Coroner casting an atmosphere of legal determination over and through the jury rarely seen on former similar occasions. Every one present seemed oppressed with responsibility, while the newly-made Coroner actually distended with unborn justice.

The only witness in the case was a small Italian boy who understood no language but his mother-tongue, while the Coroner spoke Irisho-English only. In this condition of things the examination of the witness took place, as follows:

Coroner—"Boy, where do you live?"
Boy stares and shakes his head.
Coroner—"Do you speak English?"
Boy repeats the shake.
Coroner—"Do you speak French?"
Boy—Another shake.
Coroner—"Do you speak German?"
Boy—Reiterated wiggle of head.
Coroner—"How old are you?"
Boy—Another shake.
Coroner—"Have you parents?"
Boy—Shake repeated.
Coroner—"Do you speak Italian?"
Boy—Another shake, with not the least evidence of intelligence.

Coroner—"Gentlemen of the jury, it is no use going on with this examination. You will observe I have addressed this witness in seven different language and cannot elicit an answer. The court is obliged to adjourn."

AMUS[...]

Review of D[...] ca[...]

"Kerry" and [...] M[...]

Mr. and Mrs. [...] at

Attractions at [...] Nixon's

The Phantom...
Lucy Beveryl...
Lord Alfred Clavering...
Sir Hugh Neville...
Ralph Gwynne...
Sir Guy Musgrave...
Dagy...
Maude...
Ellen...
Janet...

ACT II.

Alan Raby...
Ada Raby...
Colonel Raby...
Edgar (his nephew)...
Dr. Rees...
Corporal Stump...
Jenny...

AMUSEMENTS.

Review of Dramatic and Musical Events.

"Kerry" and "The Phantom" at McVicker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh Engaged at Aiken's.

Attractions at the Academy, Myers', Nixon's, and the Globe.

THE DRAMA.

The second week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault and Shiel Barry at McVicker's Theatre has been only moderately successful in point of attendance, though the quality of the entertainment offered might reasonably be expected to call out an unusually large patronage. For the first three nights the bill consisted of a short farce, followed by Mrs. Boucicault in one of the most charming of characters in "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," and concluding with "Kerry," Mr. Boucicault's masterpiece, both in construction and action—his most successful effort as a dramatist, and his best impersonation as an actor. The illness of Mrs. Boucicault during the last three nights necessitated the withdrawal of "Milly" and the substitution of "Arrah-na-Pogue," with Miss Julia Blake as *Arrah*, a part which she essayed so successfully that in many cases the change was not perceived. A gentleman, who supposed he was speaking of Agnes Robertson, was overheard to remark: "How well she bears her age. She really looks younger than she did fifteen years ago."

For this week there is to be a mixture of attractions, and between the two all sorts of tastes should be suited. The performance will begin with "Kerry," affording one hour of the most delightful enjoyment, and after it comes the celebrated drama of "The Phantom," the most weird, thrilling, and intensely sensational of all Mr. Boucicault's plays. An idea of the character of the piece may be derived from the cast and the synopsis of scenery and incidents, which are appended:

ACT I.—PERIOD, 1645.

The Phantom.....Dion Boucicault
Lucy Peveryl.....Agnes Robertson
Lord Alfred Clavering.....J. O'Neill
Sir Hugh Neville.....C. Alexander
Ralph Gwynne.....G. Roscoe
Sir Guy Musgrave.....C. W. Holmes
Dagy.....O. W. Blake
Maude.....Julia Barrington
Ellen.....Emma Marble
Janet.....Clara Stonesall

Scene 1—The "Hostelry of Bethgelet," time of Cromwell's death—Lucy Peveryl's Tryst—The Mountain Storm—How she found a noble escort to the ruins of Raby—The Terrible Mysteries of the old Castle.

Scene 2—The Ruins of Raby Castle—Camping Out—Waiting for Roland—The Supper—Lord Alfred's Ghost Story—The Arrival of the Stranger—The History of the Lords of Raby—The party seek repose for the night—Lucy and the Puritan—The Double Murder—The Oath—Tableau, The Peaks of Snowdon! The Body of the Puritan exposed to the first rays of the Rising Moon that touch the Earth.

ACT II.—PERIOD, 1750.

Alan Raby.....Dion Boucicault
Ada Raby.....Agnes Robertson
Colonel Raby.....J. O'Neill
Edgar (his nephew).....W. H. Power
Dr. Rees.....M. Lanagan
Corporal Stump.....E. Barry
Jenny.....Phoss McAllister

Scene 1—Hall of Raby Castle (lately restored)—Arrival of Colonel Raby and His Nephew—The Heiress and Her Strange Physician—The Claimant—Her Rival Lovers.

Scene 2—The Armory. Dr. Rees Discovers a Strange Prescription—The Detection of the Phantom.

Scene 3—The Library. The Spell—The Challenge—The Phantom Defeated.

Scene 4—The Mountain Tops. The Duel—The Doom of the Phantom.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

"Poverty Flat; or, California in '49," a dramatization by J. J. McCloskey from Bret Harte's poems, is to be the attraction this week at Aiken's Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh in the leading *roles*, and with Messrs. Lawlor, Mordaunt, Howland, Pierce, Deane, etc., in the cast. The piece will be given with extra attention to its scenic requirements, and among other fine stage effects will be a stream of water falling from the extreme height of the building.

Aimee and her opera bouffe company are to give a special matinee next Wednesday afternoon at Aiken's, stopping over on their way from Milwaukee to Cincinnati. "Perichole" will be the opera.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

With the sensational drama holding the boards at the other theatres, it will be refreshing to learn that comedy, pure and unadulterated, and of the finest description, is to be offered at Hooley's. It is to be a Dillon and Cline week, with the former in his great *roles* of *Paul Pry* and *Wellington de Boots*, and the latter in the rollicking specialties which have made her such a favorite. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and at the Wednesday matinee, the bill will be "Paul Pry" and a popular farce, and for the rest of the week, including the Saturday matinee, "Everybody's Friend," preceded by a farce.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

With the exception of "Arrah-no-Brogue," an entirely new programme is announced at Myers' Opera House, including a first part full of tasteful ballads and entertaining comicalities; and, in the second part, Mackin and Wilson in their own peculiar line of songs and dances; a vocal quartette by Surridge, Lang, Tyrrell, and Kayne; "The Black Pocket-Book," by Kemble, Arlington, and Cotton; a banjo solo by Clarance Burton, one of the cleverest of boy performers; "Blinks and Jinks," by Rice, Arlington, Surridge, and Fostelle; and "Arrah-no-Brogue" at the last, with its beautiful scenery, the prettiest, of its kind, ever displayed in Chicago.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A dramatization of Charles Lever's famous story, "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," is to be produced at the Academy of Music this week, in a style of remarkable splendor, if we may judge from the announcements made, and from the fact that there have been engaged for the occasion Mr. James A. Herne, Miss Louise Sylvester, Harry Montague, and the entire *corps* of Mulligan's Zouaves. Preparation for this event has been making for several weeks past, and we are promised some beautiful scenery by Maeder, Hodges, and White, musical arrangements by Mr. George Laesch, etc. The dramatization of the novel is by Edward Falconer, Esq., of London, where it enjoyed a run of one thousand nights. It was subsequently brought out in splendid style at Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York, where, also, it created a genuine hit. It is now to be produced for the second time in America, the design being to make it the event of the season.

Next week, Miss Carlotta LeClercq, a beautiful and accomplished actress, plays an engagement at the Academy, appearing as *Galatea* in the London success, "Pygmalion and Galatea."

GLOBE THEATRE.

Miss Fanny Herring, an actress who has been known to the American stage for many years, begins an engagement this week at the Globe Theatre, appearing as *Julian*, the *Cabin Boy*, in "The Cabin Boy; or, Sailors Afloat and Ashore."

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Charles Reade has dramatized his story of "The Wandering Heir."

E. L. Davenport's *Macbeth* is pronounced the best on the American stage.

Maggie Mitchell crossed the Mississippi in a skiff the night before Christmas.

Miss Jennie Hight is still confined by illness to her residence in Fort Wayne.

McKee Rankin has been doing *Rip Van Winkle* at Columbus, Ohio, during the past week.

It is stated that Joseph Murphy has offered Mr. Boucicault $10,000 to write him a play.

Joseph Jefferson's share of the receipts of four performances in Baltimore reached $3,000.

A St. Louis critic went so far as to say of Charlotte Cushman's *Meg Merrilies* that "it was capital."

It appears that Lucille Western has recovered her health, as she was announced to act at Trenton, N. J., on the 11th inst.

It is pleasant to know that a play bearing the title of "Three Men After One Woman" was burned in the Fifth Avenue Theatre fire.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau has offered Watts Phillips, the English dramatist, a large sum to write her an original emotional drama, and it is probable that he will accept.

The New York *Tribune* says of John Dillon, that he "has won a good deal of praise for a performance of *Jeremiah Beetle*, in 'The Babes in the Wood,' at Hooley's Opera House, Chicago."

Edwin Booth, last week, revived the tragedy of "Brutus; or, the Fall of Tarquin," by John Howard Payne, which was played in Booth's Theatre for the first time in New York for over six years.

Barney Williams writes to Florence, the comedian, from Florence, Italy, that he will return home in May, first appearing professionally in Birmingham and other English cities. He will be accompanied home by his wife and daughter.

The Boston *Gazette* says: "Miss Carlotta Leclercq's exquisite personation of *Galatea* stamped itself upon the minds of all who witnessed it as one of the most graceful and fascinating of all her many admirable assumptions." This lady ended an engagement of several weeks at the Boston Globe Theatre on the 11th inst.

During the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 16th inst., *Romeo* (Mr. Joseph F. Wheelock) seriously wounded *Tyball* (Mr. Maurice B. Pike) by a sword cut near the eye, requiring the sufferer to "make up" with a bandage for the rest of the season.

In his farewell speech at the Gaiety Theatre, Dec. 14, Charles Mathews said: "I promise you that the moment I feel conscious of decay, I will at once retire from the stage, and will not inflict upon you the melancholy spectacle of a light comedian upon crutches." Mr. Mathews has gone to Nice to spend the winter, intending to reappear at the London Gaiety on the 9th of next June.

The announcement that Mr. Stuart Robson would take a benefit at the Boston Theatre, playing in the late Mr. Craig's "Burlesque of Hamlet," was accompanied by the following letter:

To the Right and Worshipful Master, Ben. Jonson:
Burbage was seene by mee last night to play yr Hamlett, whyche was writ by me—he played note welle, but as if to compensate for my disappointment whyche was sore, I deemed that in centurie 19th, there would be borne a youthe yf of rare conceat, S. Robson by name, who woulde knowe more about ye Dane thane I doe nowe. WILL. SHAKESPEARE.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Much criticism consists in running fine needles into tender places. A little experience shows, however, that some of these tender spots are not so tender as they seem. Others, on the contrary, which one would not have expected to be very sensitive, cannot be pierced without serious results. In the region of the moral sense an author may be insensible to the longest and sharpest probes. Call him immoral, and he will be rather gratified than otherwise. But to accuse him of a trifling defect of accuracy, or to suggest in the remotest way that he is not always entirely free from dulness, is to give mortal offence."

Mr. J. M. Bellew gave three farewell readings at Edinburgh, prior to his recent departure for America. At a presentation festival, in his honor, lately given in Dublin, Dr. Bellew made some remarks, from which the following is an extract: "I think every man who loves our great dramatists and our great comedians—who remembers the names of the English Shakspeare and the Irish Sheridan—every man who loves their names and prizes their writings must regret to see our stage of the present day too much occupied by mere tinsel show, appealing too much too the eye and too little to the ear and the brain. I trust that a better day will come."

Mr. John E. McDonough has delivered a lecture on "Dramatic Literature"—a pretty large field to be covered in one lecture; but Mr. John E. McDonough is an actor of prodigious mental grasp, and we doubt not he rose to his full height in this fine effort. Mr. McDonough is reported to have said "that the failure of the legitimate drama was owing, in a great measure, to the public taste running wild over the sensational plays." The *Baltimore Gazette* thinks that Mr. McDonough found this out by carrying "The Seven Sisters" and the "Black Crook" all over the country," and expresses the hope that hereafter he may be found "following his own teachings in the advancement of the legitimate drama throughout the country."

There is a difference of opinion concerning the reported death of Alice Kingsbury. The originator of the story was a lady who claimed to have been present at the burial, while a gentleman in New York says that he is "in receipt of a letter from Alice Kingsbury, dated Natchez, Miss., Dec. 19, 1872. Going on three years ago she married Colonel F. M. Cooley—of the United States Army, I believe—then of Vicksburg, and now of Natchez. She retired from the stage some months before marriage, to devote herself to the study of sculpture, in which she has achieved several very creditable successes, especially in a bust of Dickens. During the last season on the stage she played the title *role* in Chandos Fulton's drama of 'Jenny Wren and Her Friends,' which he wrote expressly for her."

American subjects are beginning to engage the attention of European dramatists. Sardou's "Uncle Sam" we have spoken of already; and now Mr. Szigligeti, the chief dramatist at the Nemzeti Szinhaz (National Theatre), in Pesth, has written a new comedy entitled "Az Amerikai" ("The American"), which has met with success. Besides, the *Gaulois* has printed an unacted play, which is called "The Almighty Dollar." This is a very droll piece. Frenchmen are represented as being so popular in this country that the belle of New York sees one of them in the streets and immediately tells him that if he wants to see her again he must call at the New York Hotel, where she resides. Any Frenchman who will try the experiment may become a sadder but a wiser man. This, however, is not the happiest thing in the play; for at Scioto, in the State of Ohio, the play brings together the waters of the Scioto and Red Rivers. We are not informed whether the latter is the Red River of the North or the Red River of the South; but either will do.

A New York paper says: "Even the hands of the Briarean Boucicault are affected with the Darwin epidemic. We understand that next season, at the Olympic Theatre, in this city, a play is to be produced founded upon Edgar Allan Poe's grotesque horror, 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue,' and having its principal character, therefore, interpreted by an educated ape. There is a quadrumanous propriety in this. Humanity yearns after its original elements, and we listen reverently to the echoes of apehood in our consciousness. If we are only a little lower than the angels, on the other hand we are only a little higher than the apes; and Mr. Boucicault, having sucked all the meat out of the egg of French drama, having, in 'Kerry' and 'Shaun the Post,' created Irish characters that Erin will not willingly let die, and having, in 'Formosa,' given us speaking likenesses of the Cora Pearls and Mabel Greys of Paris and London, does wisely in turning his industry into a new channel, and endeavoring to elevate us by placing before us our despised ancestor in the light of a new dramatic sensation."

Mr. P. T. Barnum's intentions, hopes, and fears are thus reviewed: Shipments of wild animals and of other curiosities for Mr. Barnum's travelling show are already arriving, although it is less than a month since his menagerie was burned. The steamer Hansa, from Bremen, on Thursday, brought a monster double-horned rhinoceros from Abyssinia. Mr. Barnum has also received four large African lions, six Bengal tigers, a pair of leopards, besides white bears, sea-lions, yaks, elands, gnus, zebras, ostriches, and a "wilderness of monkeys." Among the rarest animals is a large-eared dwarf elephant from the East Indies, which weighs only 140 pounds. Mr. Barnum has also purchased a fine pair of giraffes, but will not trust them to the perils of the deep until May next. Mr. Barnum says that the Directors of all the zoological gardens abroad sympathize with him, and unhesitatingly consent to part with any animals which he may require for his new enterprise.

A suggestion for Edwin Booth's future is offered by a New York paper as follows:

The subject of Mr. Edwin Booth's future appearance in London has often been broached, but it is not likely that that gentleman will fill a professional engagement there for several, perhaps many, years to come. When quite a young man he acted there, unappreciated, as *Shylock*, and it is only justly retributive that London should now suffer for the indifference with which she treated him. That Mr. Booth, were he properly managed, would create a furor in London comparable only to what Mr. Booth evoked in this country we do not doubt. What Mr. Booth might do, with pleasure and profit, we should think, would be to make some character—like that of the First Napoleon for instance—as emphatically and exclusively his own as "Rip Van Winkle" is Mr. Jefferson's—and so create a new sensation. He would make up wonderfully well as the First Consul; and in a play tracing the varying fortunes of that wondrous hero in something of the style in which, in "Marie Antoinette," Paolo Giacometti, its author, pictures the pleasures and agonies of that ill-fated Queen, Mr. Booth might possibly become just as renowned abroad as he is at home, and as Ristori is all the world over.

About half past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., the residence of the late Edwin Forrest, at Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia, was discovered to be on fire in the library, a defective flue being the cause. The Shakspearean library, so highly valued by Mr. Forrest, was destroyed, nothing being saved but the fourteenth volume of Halliwell's edition, the last one read by the great tragedian, which was on a table where he had left it. The greatest loss incident to the fire was that of an edition of Shakspeare, complete in one volume, published in the year 1623, and valued at the least at $5,000. This book, of which there is but one or two copies in the world, was the greatest of Mr. Forrest's treasures, and, together with a painting in the art gallery, had been left in the especial care of the executors by the deceased. The library was one of the most complete of the kind in the world, many of the copies of Shakspeare containing marginal notes made by Mr. Forrest during his whole lifetime of study. The fire did not extend beyond the library, and the greater portion of the books, as well as the print and art galleries adjoining, were saved. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, and the insurance on the library alone was $10,000.

The version of "Monte Christo," to be produced at the opening of Fechter's Lyceum Theatre, on the night of the 13th of February, has been adapted from Dumas' novel by Mr. Fechter himself, and will differ very materially from any dramatization before produced in New York. The principal character, *Edmond Dantes*, will be personated by Mr. Fechter, and is of that romantic and picturesque character peculiarly adapted to his genius. In the engaging of his company Mr. Fechter has been rather unfortunate. A number of very clever actors and actresses were engaged by him in London, last summer, when it was expected that the theatre would open in the following November. The long delay attendant upon its completion, however, has caused those engagements to be cancelled, for the present season at least. Among the artists already engaged for the performance of "Monte Christo" are Mr. George Boniface, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Leclercq, brother of Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, Mr. Frank Bangs, and Miss Lizzie Price, from Philadelphia. Mr. Arthur Leclercq is the stage manager, and has been superintending the erection of the theatre from the first. Mr. Mollenhauer, Jr., is the leader of the orchestra, which will be of unusual size and great variety in its instruments. "Monte Christo" is expected to run up to the end of the present season, when a very full and efficient company, including many new faces, will be engaged for the fall season of 1873.

"LA FEMME DE CLAUDE."

The following is a sketch of the new play by Alexandre Dumas, Jr., presently forthcoming at the Gymnase,—with Mlle. Desclee, the original *Frou-Frou*, in the chief part,—and called "La Femme de Claude:"

Claude is an ardent searcher in the realms of science, and he is at work upon a gun which, by the perfection of its mechanism, will prove superior to the fire-arms of any European power, and thus the supremacy of his beloved France will once more assert itself. His beautiful wife is frivolous and vain, and *Claude*, after forgiving her several escapades, resolves, in order to occupy her mind, to give her employment in his laboratory. This arrangement suits the vicious beauty admirably, because the nephew of her husband is also engaged in *Claude's* dusty workshop. She resolves to master the secret of the gun, which she intends to reveal to a rich foreigner, whose presents and money will afford her the means of gratifying her inordinate taste for finery and dress. *Claude*, generous, and good-hearted, suffers cruelly, and, although at first he has no desire to punish his guilty partner, his patriotic feelings are too strong for him, when the truth dawns and it becomes frightfully apparent that his cherished invention will not only cause the destruction of his honor, but will at the same time be known to the Government of another country. Driven well-nigh crazy by the weight of these agonizing thoughts, he rushes to the window of his study, and sees his wife hanging on the arm of the nephew, who, carried away by her fascinating wiles, has betrayed the secret of the inventor. *Claude* takes down his famous weapon, only just finished and never yet used, and with deliberate aim fires and kills the wretched woman.

MUSIC.

The week which has just closed has been very full of music. The principal event was the first reception of the Apollo Club to its associate members, which called together probably the finest audience ever assembled in Chicago, and the most delighted one. Its associate membership, which is limited to 500, is now nearly full, and the prospects of the Club are, therefore, very promising. As it virtually has the field to itself, has its expenses guaranteed for a year to come, and a handsome fund to expend in music and entertainments, its members may look forward to some very pleasant reunions. The Club has some admirable music under rehearsal, and has sent to Germany for the latest songs for male voices, which it will bring out at the close of the season. Opera bouffe, during the week, has done a handsome business. It is no better, perhaps, nor no worse, than other similar representations of this sort of musical swash. The English Opera concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday were given at an ill-advised time, but although they were financially unsuccessful, they were very pleasing from a musical point of view. We are now to have a week's respite, and the time will undoubtedly be spent by opera-goers in getting ready for

THE ITALIAN OPERA,

which commences at McVicker's Theatre on Monday, Feb. 3, the season lasting two weeks. It is a long time since we have had Italian opera, so long that it seems almost a myth. It is fortunate that we shall resume once more with a troupe headed by two such great artists as Lucca and Kellogg. That announcement alone ought to be sufficient to insure the success of the season. The rest of the company are all newcomers here, but bring with them a good reputation, and, as they have been rehearsing a long time in New York and Boston, they are now undoubtedly prepared to produce their repertoire in an excellent manner. The chorus and orchestra are large and effective. The troupe has long wanted to come to Chicago. Lucca has wanted to come. Kellogg has always been a favorite here. Maretzek considers Chicago his right bower, and has strengthened all the weak spots in his troupe for our behalf, and is disposed to make the season a gala one, and notable in the operatic annals of the city. The first four operas will be "Favorita," "Trovatore," "Faust," and the charming "Linda di Chamounix." Lucca will appear in "Favorita" and "Faust," and Kellogg as *Leonora* and *Linda*. It is yet too early to give the complete casts, but we have assurances that they will be made very strong, and that nothing will be wanting in the mounting of the operas to make the *ensemble* complete. The theatre in which they are to be given will add much to the general effect. Its large and splendidly-equipped stage, with its perfect mechanical workings and elegant scenery, its brilliant auditorium, and the cosy nearness of the audience to the stage, will heighten the general effect, and the old and pleasant operatic associations which cluster about McVicker's will be revived again. It is time, therefore, that the operatic kids, and cloaks, and hats were got in readiness. Chicago has arisen from her ashes sufficiently for the Italian, and it will greet it in a right royal way. Immediately upon the closing of the season,

THEODORE THOMAS,

with his orchestra, will take up the thread and give two concerts, the first on the 17th, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and the second at the Union Park Congregational Church on the 18th. Miss Annie Mehlig, the delightful pianist, will accompany the orchestra, and a new solo violinist and violoncellist will also be brought. At the commencement of the opera season,

THE BOSTON SEXTET CLUB

will also sing here, appearing for the first time Feb. 3, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and the following evening at the Union Park Congregational Church.

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The Germania Band will give its regular Sunday concert this afternoon, at Vorwarts Turner Hall, with the following programme:

1. Champion March.....Hermann
2. Overture—"The Night in Grenada".....Kreutzer
3. Waltz—"Carnival Messenger".....Strauss
4. War Potpourri.....Conradi
5. Solo for cornet.....Verdi

Mr. John.

6. Nightingale Polka.....Mollenhauer
7. Overture—"King of Yvetot".....Adam
8. Finale from "Il Guiramento".....Mercadante
9. Quadrille—"National Airs".....Schener

MUSICAL SOIREE.

Mrs. Chas. Wetzler, one of the teachers at the Chicago Musical Academy, and a very excellent pianist, will give a concert at Orpheus Hall, Feb. 3, the details of which will be noticed hereafter.

TURNER HALL.

The regular Turner Hall concert will be given this afternoon, with the following programme:

1. Turners' Entry March.....Hoffmann
2. Overture to "Pometheus".....Beethoven
3. Fantasie—"Recollections of Weber".....E. Bach
4. Meyerbeer potpourri.....Buchner
5. Quartette for Horns and Trombones.....Otto Lob
6. Waltz—"Artists' Life".....Strauss
7. Potpourri—"Il Trovatore".....Neumann
8. Festival Overture, (No. 7, in D).....Hoffmann
9. Quadrille.....Gungl

MUSICAL NOTES.

Brinley Richards, on Christmas, organized a chorus of colliers at Aberdare, Wales.

Herr Jaell has just terminated a prosperous tour through Holland.

Mr. Ernest David has completed a French work on "Music Among the Jews."

According to the Milan *Gazette Musicale*, fifty-one new operas were produced in Italy last year. Of these forty-nine were more or less failures.

Wachtel has applied to the Emperor of Germany for a leave of absence, which will enable him to visit America next season.

Leopold Auer has been elected violin soloist, as the successor of M. Wieniawski, at the Opera House, St. Petersburg.

A negro violinist, M. Clandia Brindis, has lately played with success in a concert at Saint-Quentin.

Paulus, the leader of the band of the French Garde Republicaine, will visit America with a new musical organization.

Mrs. Charles Moulton's physicians have warned her not to attempt to sing for some time, and have advised her to pass the remainder of the winter in Havana.

Carl Wolfsohn is giving orchestral matinees in Philadelphia with some success. One of the papers of that city calls him "the Key-stone Thomas," whatever that may mean.

Donizetti's grand five-act opera, "Don Sebastian," has just been revived with great splendor at the new Opera House Vienna.

A piece by Prince George of Prussia, under the name of G. Conrad, entitled "Christina of Sweden," has just been played at the Berlin National Theatre. The overture and several *morceaux* were composed by Theodore Bradsky. The whole was well received.

A new opera, "Harold; or, The Last King of the Saxons," has just attained a great success at Konigsberg, in Prussia. It is the first attempt of a young composer, Gustave Dullo, who has openly avowed himself a declared adversary of the system of Richard Wagner.

The *Mondo Artistico*, of Milan, speaks in the highest terms of a new tenor, now appearing in Italy under the name of Ugo Talbo. He was long known in the best London amateur circles as Mr. Hugh Brennan.

De Vivo, the business manager of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company, is in Havana, arranging with Tamberlick for bringing the Havana Company to the Academy of Music in April and taking the Aimee Company to the Tacon at the same time.

The late Emperor of Austria, when Liszt had played before him, went up to compliment him. "I have heard Liszt, and Thalberg, and Chopin," he said, gravely; "but I have never seen any one *perspire* like you."

Madame Adelina Patti, having recovered from a severe throat attack, appeared at St. Petersburg on the 9th, in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," with Signori Gardoni and Cotogni. Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud is at Moscow.

At M. Gounod's first choir concert, no less than eight of his compositions will be performed for the first time, including a pater noster, a requiem, a chorus, "Omnipotent Lord," besides secular works.

M. Charles Lecocq, whose "Cent Vierges" has gone the round of musical Europe, save England, has had another decided success in Brussels with his comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot," produced at the Fantasies-Parisiennes.

The Liederkranz received during the last year $49,805.47, and lived up to it right royally, expending $49,656.48, leaving a balance of $148.77, scarcely sufficient to pay a thirty minutes' *commers*. The officers for 1873, just elected, are: President, William Steinway; Vice Presidents, Theodore Heidenfield, and Dr. H. Buetzendorff; Treasurer, H. Uhl; Secretaries, H. Mosenthal, and A. D. Goepel; Librarians, Julius Meyer, and F. Eisenmann; and Musical Leader, A. Paur.

The London *Times* of Dec. 24 says that the "Teatro Massimo," as San Carlo is called by the Neapolitans, opened wide its doors a few days previous for a crowded audience. There was a rush to hear "Don Carlos." Verdi, too, was there to superintend the performance, and as he had been unremitting in his exertions for a month or more, everything went off in a most satisfactory manner. The performers did their very best, and were greatly applauded, all but one unfortunate whose voice was not equal to the "Massimo," and the popular *maestro* was loaded with honors. Thirty times he was called for by an audience enthusiastic almost to madness, and on his return to his hotel crowds accompanied him, while the road was in a blaze of light.

Piccolomini was the greatest impostor that ever presumed to present herself before an intelligent musical audience as a prima donna. She had not an idea of the meaning of singing. She could no more sing a scale than she could move the monument. If it had not been an insult to common sense, whenever she came in contact with a difficulty, the manner of her shaking her little head, making a dash at it, and then scrambling helter-skelter through it, would have been amusing. There was one thing, however, very much to her credit—that she never denied her incapacity, but rather honestly and conscientiously admitted the fact. On one occasion she was known indeed to have said, "They call me little impostor, and they give me bouquets, and applauses, and moneys; why not be a 'little impostor'?"

The *Gazette dei Teatri* of Milan has the following pleasant paragraph concerning Miss Benson, a sister-in-law of A. M. Griswold, of Cincinnati: "Rosa Benson is the name of a young *debutante* who came to us from America to study singing in Milan, under Professor Sangiovanni, who has no need of praise from us, so well is he known to be one of the few masters of unsurpassed reputation. Miss Benson will make her first appearance at Lorea, Italy, in the opera "La Sonnambula," and there is no doubt but that she will have such success as her merits deserve, and of merits she has many. Beautiful in person, blonde as Febo, with a sympathetic voice, fine education, intelligence, she has everything to arrive at that goal to which all aspire and few obtain."

The birthday of the Crown Princess of Russia was commemorated two weeks since in Moscow, on which occasion it was announced that Mlle. Patti would take her farewell benefit at the Grand Opera, Moscow, and the theatre was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Before the performance commenced all the Russian and Italian artists, including Mlle. Patti, came forward in full dress to sing the "Russian Hymn," which was encored. The heroine of the evening then appeared as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," her entrance being the signal for a perfect ovation. A *corbeille* of flowers, containing a casket, in which was a gold circlet, ornamented with a star of diamonds, was presented to her, and the jewel placed upon her head. From the clouds appeared to fall showers of bouquets and other presents, the stage being literally covered. The finale was redemanded, and during the performance the popular prima donna had to return nearly a hundred times to bow her acknowledgments. The night's receipts which fell to Mlle. Patti's share amounted to about £1,480. She has now made her *rentree* in "Dinorah," at the Opera House, St. Petersburg.

Lord Lytton's Domestic Infelicities.

From the New York Herald.

Lord Lytton's married life, like that of several of his illustrious compeers in literature, was rendered unhappy by the disturbing influence which is prettily termed the incompatibility of husband and wife in every case where the parties are of high station. He was married in 1827, when his literary life had just been tinted with the first flush of appreciation. She whom he selected for a wife was also known in literature. The interest excited by the union of two such gifted persons was much enhanced by a morbid sentiment, caused by the knowledge extant that both of them were in delicate health. The description of them written at the time by "L. E. L." (Letitia E. Landon) increased this sentiment. Lord Lytton was described as "pale and fascinating," and the bride was depicted as surpassingly lovely. And there came to many who read this an entrancing vision of two beautiful beings gliding through life, reluctant to leave the light of each other's presence, and made almost unaware of the approach of death by the love that possessed them. But as time passed and the weak couple grew in strength, the popular interest in them, except as author and authoress, departed, and was only revived by the story of their separation. Sir Edward had lost his "pale and fascinating" appearance, and the tender tints of Lady Lytton's cheeks, that had been described at her marriage as "like rose leaves crushed on ivory," had spread over her countenance and given her the florid complexion of a healthy matron, when, in 1836, that event was announced. The attention that was thus called to the life of the intellectual couple was short-lived. Lord Lytton settled on his wife an annuity of £400, and she retired to privacy while he continued to tread the slippery ways of politics. Soon Lady Lytton found that her expenses could not be met with her income, and as her husband advanced in worldly prosperity she began to utter complaints, to which he gave no attention. Becoming angered at this indifference toward what she deemed her sufferings, she began to use her pen against him publicly, and she issued several novels and pamphlets, wherein he was depicted in any but pleasing colors. This course was continued for years, but its lack of effect toward her desired object urged her to adopt different tactics. In the spring of 1858 Lord Lytton became a Cabinet Minister, and his seat in Parliament for Hertfordshire becoming vacant, it was necessary for him, in accordance with custom, to meet his constituents there in order to be rechosen. Lady Lytton, then residing in Taunton, Somerset, hearing of his intention, determined to confront him before his supporters, charge him with his cruelty to her, and thus defeat his re-election. She circulated hand-bills announcing her intention, and thus gave his friends opportunity to defeat her in it. She arrived in Hertford early on the morning of the election. Having asked at what time the hustings would take place, she was told at 12 o'clock, when the proper time was 11 o'clock. This misinformation was given to her by her husband's friends, who wished to avoid a scandal. Consequently Her Ladyship did not reach the hustings till the election was over, and Lord Lytton was just closing his speech with a fervent tribute of admiration to the womanly beauty exhibited in the carriages about his stand. Advancing toward him, she caught His Lordship's eye. He immediately left his station and went to the house of a friend. As he disappeared, she cried out, "Coward!" and, turning to the people, for fifteen minutes rehearsed her sufferings on account of his action. This circumstance was unpleasant in its consequences to herself. It engendered a belief that she had become insane; and so, shortly after the incident, she was conveyed to a private asylum for the insane, at the instance of her husband, acting under the advice of physicians. It may be that Lord Lytton was deceived by these doctors as to the state of Her Ladyship's mind. It is charitable to believe that he was so deceived, and, as he acted almost entirely under the direction of his solicitor, there is some basis for the belief. The incarceration of the lady excited much indignation among her friends in Taunton, who were sure of her sanity, and a great degree of interest throughout the Kingdom. An investigation of her mental state was immediately made, and, having been pronounced perfectly sane, she was allowed to reside with her son.

LI! LI! LI!

A Jewish Wedding in Algeria—The Steaming, Scrubbing, Dressing, Undressing, "Washing," Psalm-Singing, Etc.

From the subjoined sketch of a Jewish wedding in Algeria, extracted from the recent work of Lady Herbert on "Algeria in 1871," will be seen what a fearful and wonderful thing the wedding-ceremony, as practised at the present day in that country, is. Particularly harsh is it upon the poor bride; so much so that our American maids would doubtless declare, almost *to a man*, that, sooner than endure all the steaming, scrubbing, fumigating, parboiling, dressing, undressing, hallooing, psalm-singing, and miscellaneous torture described by the fair tourist, they would remain single all their born days. The account runs thus, in Lady H.'s language:

"We paused in our sight-seeing to go with Mme. de C—— and her beautiful daughter to see a Jewish wedding, for which she had kindly obtained us an invitation. We were received in an alcoved room, where a breakfast of sweetmeats, cakes, and sweet wines were set out, the bride and her parents being seated on a divan at one end, dressed in rich Jewish costume. After a short time, we were told to precede the young lady to the Moorish vapor-bath, which is the next part of the ceremony. Such a marvellous scene as there met our eye I despair of reproducing on paper! About fifteen young Jewish girls, from 12 to 20 years of age, whose only clothing was a scarf of gold or silver gauze round their loins, with their beautiful dark hair all down their backs, and their lovely white necks and arms covered with necklaces and bracelets, were seen dimly standing in the water through a cloud of steam and incense, waiting for the bride, and when she appeared received her with shrill cries of "Li! Li! Li!" in a continually ascending scale. Among these girls were hideous negresses equally scantily clothed, and one or two of them with their black, woolly hair dyed bright orange color; these were the bathing women. They seized us by the arm and wanted to force us to undress too, which we stoutly resisted, and took refuge on the raised marble slab which surrounded the bath, and where the pretty little bride, with her mother and aunts, was standing waiting to be unrobed too. They took off her heavy velvet clothes, and she appeared in a beautiful gold-figured gauze chemise and some lovely short red-and-gold drawers; they then led her, with the same cries, into an inner room, which was stifling with wet vapor and steam, and here the poor child, who was only 13, remained for two mortal hours, the women pouring water on her head from picturesque-shaped gold jars, and every kind of cosmetic and sweet scent being rubbed upon her. Being unable to stand the intense heat and overpowering smell any longer, we escaped, for a time, into the open air, but returned after about an hour to find another bride going through the same ceremonies. Some of the bridesmaids were very beautiful; one especially, though a Jewess, had regularly golden hair and blue eyes! And the whole scene was like a ballet at the opera, or rather a set of naiads or water nymphs in a picture; not like anything in real life. Their glorious hair floating over their shoulders, with their beautifully modelled arms rounded in graceful curves as they disported themselves round the bride, would have driven a sculptor or painter wild with delight! But I could not get over the indelicacy of the whole thing; it was a scene in the nude with a vengeance.

"At half-past 8 o'clock the following morning, we got up and went to the bride's house for the conclusion of the ceremony. A great crowd of men and musicians were grouped in the lower court. Above, the bride was sitting in state, in the deep recess of a handsome Moresque room, veiled in white gauze, while a red-and-gold figured scarf hung in graceful folds behind her head. On either side of her were two venerable-looking old men with long, white beards, and in front of her another, holding a candelabrum with three candles. They were rabbis, and chanted psalms alternately with songs of praise about the 'dove with the beautiful eye,' etc.; in fact, a sort of canticle. All this time the minstrels in the quadrangle below were 'making a noise,' while over the carved gallery above, looking down upon them, leaned a variety of Jewish women, all beautifully dressed in brown velvet and satin, with stomachers and girdles richly brocaded in gold, and gold-embroidered lappets hanging from the black silk head-dress; which is the invariable costume of their race. This went on for hours, till the poor little bride looked quite worn out. From time to time spoonfuls of soup were put into her mouth, which she strove to resist; and then she was conducted into the court below, where the same ceremonies were gone through, except that a species of buffoon danced before her, and was rewarded by ten-franc bits put into his mouth, which he kept in his cheek while drawling out a queer kind of song, which we supposed was witty, as the audience were in fits of laughter. Everything was done, both up-stairs and down, to make the bride laugh, even to chucking and pulling her under the chin. But she remained impassive, it being a part of her business to look grave, and to prove by her demureness that she was old enough to be married. All of a sudden the same unearthly cry or yell of 'Li! Li! Li!' was heard in the outside court, caught up instantly by every one in and out of the house. I thought of the words, 'Behold, the bridegroom cometh?' so exactly were the old traditions preserved. A very ordinary-looking youth, in a frock coat and red fez, accordingly made his appearance, and then the women covered their faces with their gauze handkerchiefs, and the men, who never ceased eating and drinking at intervals during the whole night, formed themselves into a procession; while the bride's father (a venerable-looking old Jew, with a long, white beard, white turban, and crimson sash) led her to the carriage which was to take her to the bridegroom's home, we all following, and the women's cry of 'Li! Li! Li!' resounding through the narrow streets."

A Coming Picture Sale.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes that a very extensive and interesting sale of engravings by and after Turner is to come on at Messrs. Christie's in March. The engravings number considerably more than 20,000, and include thousands of copies of the larger and more expensive plates. The plates themselves are likewise valuable, many being in excellent condition. This property has lain for twenty years uncared for in the house in Queen Anne street, where Turner's studio was. This house, tenantless, dirty, literally rotting away, of which the neighbors said it was a disgrace and an eyesore to their street, contained the treasures which Messrs. Christie are about to offer to the world. Death has lately removed the man who was ostensible custodian of the property, and after his death there were found piles of engravings of all kinds reaching breast high round the room. Slates had fallen off the roof, the water had dripped in and was actually standing in tiny pools on some of the heaps of prints, and the floors had so far rotted that some of them appeared unsafe to carry a single person. By purchase or by death several of the claims on the property have become extinguished, until it is now vested jointly in the hands of two gentlemen, distant relatives of the painter, one of whom had to be fetched from the wilder parts of Alabama to establish his identity and his right to a share of these treasures. The sale will include quantities varying from about 400 to 600 each of the larger and more popular engravings, such as "Caligula's Bridge," "Dido and Æneas," "Mercury and Argus," "Mercury and Herse," and "Crossing the Brook;" more than 500 sets of the England and Wales series, and large numbers of smaller book plates illustrating the works of Scott, Byron, Milton, Campbell and Rogers, together with those done for the Keepsakes, Annual Tours, and other works. Of the published plates of Liber Studiorum there are few or no good examples, but collectors may enrich their folios from the etchings, of which there are more than 700 of the published series, and more than eighty of the rarer unpublished. A number of the copper-plates of the unpublished part of that work were found lying heaped in a corner of some old cupboard, where a charwoman had pitched them out of the way.

CHINESE PROVERBS ON WOMEN.

Which are Quoted Here, Not as Being of Any Present Value, But to Show How the Sex Has Come Forward Since Confucius' Day.

Confucius says: Woman depends upon the man; therefore, she must not presume to meddle with governmental affairs.

There are three classes of duties for her to follow:

At home (unmarried), she must submit to her father.

Having been married, she must submit to her husband.

If her husband be dead she must submit to the son.

She may not dare to follow her own will.

Command her not to go outside of the female apartments.

Her business consists in preparing food and such like domestic duties—nothing more.

Therefore, at the age of putting up the hair (at the marriageable age) she must keep within the female apartments, and may not go a hundred *li* to attend a funeral. (She may not go far from home, even on the most important occasions.)

In business matters she must not assume responsibility.

In going abroad she must not go alone.

Having taken counsel (learned what is best), let her diligently perform.

Having proof sufficient of what she is about to say, then she may speak.

During the daytime she may not walk in the public hall, and going about the house at night she must carry a light.

By means of these rules she may fulfil the round of woman's virtuous actions.

The Book of Wisdom and Profit says: There are four classes of female virtuous actions which are to her praise. They are, 1st, womanly virtue; 2d, womanly countenance; 3d, womanly speech; 4th, womanly employments.

As to woman's virtuous actions, they do not require an uncommon display of talent and brilliancy. As to her countenance, it is not necessary that she be exceedingly handsome. As to her speech, it is not necessary that she have a mouth for discussion, and a sharp, rapid delivery. As to her works, she need not excel other people in cleverness and skill.

She must be chaste, innocent, sober, and economical. She must mind her own business, and be neat and orderly. In her personal conduct she must preserve modesty. In her work she must have rule and order.

These constitute female virtue.

She must carefully choose her words, and then speak. She must use no improper or untimely expressions. When it is the proper time, then she may speak. Let there be no occasion for others to be offended with what she says.

These are the rules for woman's conversation.

Let her wash and dust her clothes, and let her keep bright and fresh. Let her bathe at proper times, and preserve her person from all impurities.

These are what are required with regard to appearance.

Let her diligently spin and weave, and let her not be inordinately fond of savory food and wine. Let her in perfect order prepare savory dishes to set before the guests.

This constitutes woman's work.

These four virtues constitute woman's great and essential duties; they are very easy. Let her use the utmost diligence to continue on in this straight road, doing according to these directions.

This is the sum of woman's virtuous conduct.

Tai Kung said: The rules of propriety for woman require that she speak with gentle voice; to walk slow; when she stays her steps, to stand erect; in her appearance, to be sedate and respectful. Her ears must not hear too much (must not be eaves-dropping); her eyes must [illegible] people's affairs). Abroad she must not wear the countenance of a flatterer. She must not steal glances over the wall. She must not peer through the lattice. She must rise early and retire late. She must not fear labor or suffering. Of broils or quarrels she must be especially cautious. She must live in constant dread of bringing any possible disgrace upon the family.

THE MURDERER OF THE PERIOD.

[After Bret Harte and John Hay.]

Yes, I shot him. What of it? You make a great row
About a small matter, I think.
The eye flashing fire and the cloud on the brow
Threaten vengeance; but why should I shrink?
You public that rages, you journals that rave
When a dog's day ends quickly, like this,
Pray save your sharp words for some business more grave;
Don't waste your hot breath in a hiss!

I was mad when I shot him—a minute or two;
Will was lost, conscience blind, reason blank.
Will you punish the deed that a man must do?
Blame the mill when the fates turn the crank?
True, I knew it was coming—this madness; I thought
If I met him he surely would die;
So, lest Hell miss its prey, the good pistol was bought.
'Twas the frenzy that bought it, not I.

But what, after all, is the pother about?
A man (or a dog, say) is dead.
Is a dog or a man worth this tumult and rout?
How much are they worth by the head?
In the struggle for life, so the sages will say,
One man has gone down, that is all;
But 'tis always the fittest survive the affray,
The weakest get pushed to the wall.

Here was live protoplasm, six quarters or so;
Now 'tis dead protoplasm, what more?
No force has been lost, as the chemists will show;
The world is as rich as before.
All the atoms are here, all the builders are here,
And better work waits them, no doubt.
You zealots, who clamor for vengeance severe,
Do you know what you're talking about?

Pray what have I done? There are forces that play
And tissues that waste in the brain;
Some acetous ferment waked the passion to slay—
'Twas the same, very likely, with Cain.
Will you fly in the face of a kingdom of laws?
Do you call a secretion a sin?
Is the steel when it rusts, or the snow when it thaws,
A criminal, too, of my kin?

Do bethink you, good people! Hear reason at last,
The vengeance you ask fords vain;
You are haunted by ghosts of a day that is past,
Mere films of a fatuous brain.
Guilt, crime, obligation—such words are outworn;
On the ear of true science they jar;
And you surely can't know, in your anger and scorn,
How unscientific you are!

—Washington Gladden in the New York Independent.

The Ludicrous in Patents.

The amount of misapplied talent engaged on inventions that can never be used is as wonderful as it is prolific, and there is a ludicrous element in many of the patents, and more of the applications, which is well worth investigation. We extract from the records of the Patent Office an account of some of these, that show more genius than common sense, and have produced more laughter than profit:

In 1870, the owner of certain bee-hives, irritated by the loss of his honey by the bee-moth, asked for a patent for a combined hen-roost and bee-hive. He had noticed that the bee-moth travels at night, while the busy bee works by day. His desire, therefore, was for a device that should admit the worker by day, and keep out the thief by night. This his ingenuity effected by the erection of a hen-roost pivoted upon a bee-hive provided with gates. The bees were expected to be in their cells just before dusk; the hens, lighting on their roosts, were then to close the gates of the hive, and keep them shut all night. The early rising of the fowls would automatically open the gates again, and return the bees—their honey all safe—to the airs of heaven and the flowers of earth. He received his patent.

Another applicant asked for a patent right for an artificial moon, that should light each town that used it without expense. His eye had often been struck by the reflection of distant windows at sunset, and how far the light travelled. He therefore proposed a balloon for each town, sufficiently large to raise a huge reflector that was to be hoisted every evening at dusk (about the time the hens had shut in the bees). The reflection of the sun's rays, cast downward upon the village, was sure to light it through all the darkness of night. Fortunately for himself, this inventor presented his application through a patent attorney, who told him it was doubtful if it could be obtained.

In the fall of 1871, a gentleman, probably from California, applied for and received a patent for building houses on wheels or rollers, so that, in case of earthquakes, they might roll forward or backward, but not be shaken to pieces.

Only three years have passed away since a very ingenious gentleman from the rural districts applied for a patent to prevent cows from switching their tails! He presented two models,—one shaped like a bottle, around the neck of which the cow's tail was to be curled; the other consisted of a square block, with a hole through the centre, wherein the tail was to be put, and then tied in a knot, so that the animal could not withdraw it. On the presentation of the application the official examiner thought it could not be granted, because of a similar device in "Don Quixote," where Sancho Panza, trying to sleep in the hay-loft, was kept awake by the braying of his donkey below. His wakefulness gave Sancho time to reflect, that, when riding the donkey, the animal always switched his tail when he brayed. Descending hastily from the hay-loft, the squire tied a block to the donkey's tail to prevent him from braying. But as this device originated with a Spaniard, and had never been repeated in this country, the office decided to grant the patent. Our readers will, therefore, remember that they cannot tie a cow's tail to prevent its switching without a payment of royalty to the owner of this privilege.

Another gentleman applied for a patent for heating canals by steam, so that boating could go on in winter as well as in summer. The office decided that this invention was worthy of protection, and gave him his patent.

Another applied for a combination of clock and bed, so ingeniously contrived that, when the clock struck, the bottom of the bed dropped out. He claimed that this plan would probably awaken the sleepers.

Speaking of the combinations, he must have come from Missouri or Kansas, who asked for a patent for a combination of cannon and plow. For this purpose he filed three applications, making the elongated handles of the plow hollow, so as to form two cannon. These were to be kept loaded until the guerrillas were after him; the cannon were then to be fired, the guerrillas shot down, and the farmer to go on his way rejoicing.

And he, too, must have come from the borders who asked for a patent of a combination of trunk and house. The trunk was made with triple sides, moving up and down. Doing duty all day in guarding clothes, when night came on, and no cabin near, the triple walls elevated into one, and the benighted traveller safely housed.

Another asked for a patent for the invention of the generation of steam by boaring a hole in the ground until he reached the waters that are boiled by the internal fires of earth. He set forth, among the advantages of his plan, that there would be no danger of explosions, no expense for fuel, no necessity of engineers—all of which statements are undoubtedly true.

It must have been a relative of this last gentleman, and one equally acquainted with the laws that govern the hidden heart of this planet, who applied for a patent for boring the earth for artesian wells for purposes of irrigation. He gravely set forth that he had made the discovery that quicksilver was heavier than common earth. He therefore proposed to start a hole, and to empty into it a little mercury. By the laws of Nature, that mercury would be sure to work its way downward till it struck water, and the water would then be sure to work its way upward till it struck air.

Should it be said that such patents as this last, as that for the prevention of cows' switching their tails, for artificial moons, for plows doing the work of cannon, etc., must be jokes, we can only reply that shrewd Yankees are not wont to pay $5 even for practical jokes, and that none of these designs have culminated into patents under less than that sum, and, when attorneys were employed, under double and quadruple that sum.—*W. R. Hooper in Appleton's Journal.*

HUMOR.

Chairs should never be covered with silk, but sat-in.

—The difference between true and false doctrine is often only the width of a hair, I see. And yet, the false doctrine is the heresy.

—Dennis O'Shaughnessy advertises as follows in the Columbus *Republican*: "I hereby give notice that my wife Bridget has left my bed and board, and that I will not pay her debts, as we are not married."

—Incredible as it may seem, many of the richest planters in Jamaica live on coffee grounds.

—"Mrs. Jenks," said a little red-headed girl with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says will you obleege her by lendin' her a stick of fire-wood—fill this cruet with vinegar—puttin' a little soft-soap in this pan—and please not let your turkey-gobblers roost on our fence."

—Mrs. Partington wants to know why some of the sewing-machine advertisers do not call their machines the *Ceres*. Her nephew, who is learning the heathen misogyny, tells her that Ceres first taught sowing.

—Young ladies who lace themselves too tightly when dressing for dinner evidently prefer *grace before meat*. [illegible] charm the he's. The same is true of their respec[illegible]ing of cheese and cheating of he's.

—Woman was made from a rib-bone—she loves rib-bon(e)s to this day.

—A romping 4-year-old boy had been denied some trifling gratification by his mother, but it did not seem so trifling to him as to her. So, striking an attitude before her, he said with the utmost gravity, "Mother, were you ever a boy?"

—The Chinese have an aphorism very similar to our "Man proposes, but God disposes." It is: "Jen schwo, soo-tre! soo-tre! Tien-schwo, wei-jau! wei-jau! "Man says, so! so! Heaven says, no! no!"

—Josh Billings gives as one of his "Good Rezolushuns for 1873," "That i wont advise enny body, until i kno the kind ov advice they are anxious tew follow."

—A rural gentleman, standing over a register in a Danbury store, attracted general attention to himself by observing to his wife: "Mariar, I guess I'm going to have a fever; I feel such hot streaks arunn'n' up my legs."

—The patron of a cheap eating-house, who complained that they gave only one potato with his meat, whereas they formerly gave him two, was mollified by the waiter's explanation that the last lot of potatoes they purchased was so bad that no gentleman could eat more than one of them.

—Judge—I fine Tim Larry $5 for assault and battery on Pat Malone. Pat—But, your Honor, I want more damages. He blacked me eye, and if I had been invited to a tea-party I couldn't have gone. Judge—The Court knows nothing about consequential damages. You must carry your case to Geneva.

—In Arkansas a man was sentenced to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refused to build the scaffold. As the condemned man was himself a carpenter by trade, the Sheriff tried to induce him to put up the gallows, but he steadfastly declared he'd be hanged if he did.

—A sanguine young Atchisonian had faith in his ability to make himself the receptacle of four pints of raw whiskey within fifteen minutes. He wagered $25 to that effect with a skeptic of the neighborhood, and made a suburban bar-room the scene of the performance. Upon his neat and ornamented tombstone, now in process of erection, will be inscribed the simple epitaph, "He smiled and died."

—"What do you call that?" indignantly asked a customer at a cheap restaurant, pointing out an object that he had discovered in his plate of hash. "Wristband, with sleeve-button attached, sir," said the waiter, briskly. "Well, do you consider that a proper thing for a man to find in his hash?" asked the customer, in wrath. "Good heavens, sir!" cried the waiter, "would you expect to find a $10 silk umbrella in a fifteen-cent plate of hash?"

—The Danbury *News* gives an account of the vicissitudes of life as experienced by a young man in that place. He went to see a young lady, previously just having been to an oyster supper. As he neared the house he saw her father standing on the steps and hailed him: "Hello, old Tadpole; z'at you? Where ish my lovely gazzelle? Where ish my love now dreamin'?" The father looked at the young man, and thinking he wanted something, placed his hand sadly on his shoulder, turned him around and filled the space under his coat-tail with leather. The young man don't go there any more; he says smallpox is hereditary in the family.

—Dr. Willet, lecturing in Boston the other night, told a droll story of himself. He said that at one time, when he was a connoisseur in bird-stuffing, he used to criticise other people's bird-stuffing severely. Walking with a gentleman one day, he stopped at a window where a gigantic owl was exhibited. "You see," said the doctor to his friend, "that there is a magnificent bird utterly ruined by unskilful stuffing. Notice the mounting! Execrable, isn't it? No living owl ever roosted in that position. And the eyes are fully a third larger than any owl ever possessed." At this moment the stuffed bird raised one foot and solemnly blinked at his critic, who said very little more about stuffed birds that afternoon.

—Two persons travelling on the road to Gotham in a light wagon were smoking cigars, from the fire of which some straw at the bottom ignited. The flames soon drove them from their seats, and while busy extinguishing the fire, a countryman who had been for some time following them on horseback, alighted to assist them. "I have been watching the smoke for some time," said he. "Why, then, did you not give us notice?" asked the travellers. "Well," responded the rustic, "there are so many new-fangled notions now-a-days, I thought you were going by steam."

—The recent consecration of an Episcopal cathedral at Victoria, British Columbia, was attended with a curious and unhappy controversy on ritualism. Archdeacon Reese, who preached the sermon, took occasion to advocate the adoption of ritualistic practices, and denounced the Church of England as dead. When he closed, Dean Cridge arose and protested against such innovations; and the congregation applauded him with clapping of hands and other demonstrations.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, January 26, 1873.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

The County Commissioners of Cook County concluded, a few days ago, their schedule of salaries. We hardly know which was most conspicuous, their ignorance of the law, or their contempt for it, as shown by the Board. Thus, in the matter of the Judges of the several Courts, the Commissioners fixed their salaries at $7,000 each. That is the legal salary of the Judges, but it is not all to be paid by Cook County. The Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of this county receive $3,000 each from the State and $4,000 each from the county; but the Commissioners voted them $7,000 each, possibly in ignorance of the fact that they drew the same salary from the State that is paid to other Judges. So in the case of the State's Attorney; they rated him at $7,000 in like ignorance of the fact that he is paid part of his salary from the State Treasury.

But these things are comparatively harmless; the officers in question will take care to draw from the county only so much of the salaries voted as may be due them from the county, but when the Commissioners came to fix the compensation of the Sheriff they utterly disregarded the law. They fixed the compensation of the Sheriff and his deputies from the beginning of the term of office, the aggregate reaching almost $36,000. These salaries are to be paid out of the County Treasury. The Sheriff has heretofore been paid by fees,—fees collected from the county, and from parties to civil suits. We understand that the fees heretofore collected by the Sheriff from Cook County for county work have amounted to $16,000. From this sum, and from the fees collected in civil suits, the Sheriff has paid all his deputies and assistants, and has had an annual profit of not less, perhaps, than $20,000.

The County Commissioners now report that the probable amount of fees collected by the Sheriff, in civil cases, will be about $8,000 a year; this sum, added to the fees due the Sheriff by the county, if $10,000, will make his aggregate receipts $18,000. The Constitution and the statute of Illinois both provide that the Sheriff shall not receive any compensation beyond the sum of his fees "actually collected." There is no more power in the County Commissioners to vote the Sheriff a dollar out of the County Treasury in excess of his fees "actually collected," than there is for them to vote it out of the State Treasury. Yet the Commissioners have voted salaries to double the amount of these fees.

It is a remarkable thing how the receipts of the Sheriff's office have collapsed since they have been required to be paid into the County Treasury; and it is as remarkable how the "necessary" expenditures of that office have expanded since they have become payable out of the County Treasury.

In fixing the salaries of the offices of Sheriff and Coroner, the Commissioners seem to have acted upon the theory that the fees of these officers for services rendered the county have been repealed. The fact is, those officers are entitled to charge the fees allowed by law to all other Sheriffs and Coroners, of these fees they are required to keep an account and make report, and both Constitution and law require that in no event, and under no circumstances, shall the salary or other compensation of either officer exceed the fees of his office during the current year. In the case of both of these offices, the County Commissioners have set this law aside, and have voted each of them an allowance from the County Treasury, independent of all reference to the amount of fees, and, according to the estimate of the Commissioners, far in excess of those fees.

It is hardly necessary to [illegible] that having disregarded the Constitution and statute in order to make a score of well-salaried places for individuals at the public expense, the Commissioners disregarded the law which fixes their own pay at $2.50 per day, and [illegible] themselves $5 per day. The only answer or explanation which the majority of the Commissioners make to these flagrant violations of law is that given by Boss Tweed when first charged with his official crimes, and that was, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

USURY IN LAW AND IN EQUITY.

It is very evident, from a recent decision in the British Chancery Courts, that, in spite of the repeal of laws prohibiting usury, the Courts of Equity will exercise a discretionary power to prevent the collection of outrageously exorbitant rates of interest. The case which called for the decision that promises protection of this nature was the result of youthful aristocratic profligacy. Lord Guernsey, when a minor, had contracted debts to the amount of £4,000. To cancel these and provide himself with funds, he contracted with a money-lender of the traditional name of Morris to pay 60 per cent interest on £8,000, on which he received £6,800, three months' interest at this rate having been deducted from the principal to begin with. This contract was made after Lord Guernsey had become of legal age, the money being advanced upon his expectations at the death of his father. The father died within a year, though a man of middle age, and Lord Guernsey became Lord Aylesford with an estate of £20,000 per annum. Upon attaining his property, the young nobleman offered to pay Morris the principal in full and interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum; but the money-lender, trusting to the repeal of the usury laws, insisted upon his bond, and sued. Lord Aylesford thereupon asked the protection of the Court of Chancery, and received it. There is an English law for the protection of "infants" against the rapacity of money-lenders; but the present case could not come under that law, as Lord Guernsey was 21 years and 6 months old when he made the usurious contract. The Vice Chancellor held, however, that there is no magic in a twenty-first birthday which can instantly convert a simpleton into a rational being. Of course, this remark left the Judge open to criticism for not defining the exact age at which experience may be assumed to make a man responsible for agreeing to pay an exorbitant rate of interest. This would be extremely difficult to do. The counsel for the money-lender also insisted that the Vice Chancellor, if he decided against his client, should determine what rate of interest, in the absence of laws fixing it, a money-lender might charge a man of lawful age.

In spite of these rather embarrassing suggestions, the Vice Chancellor was not disconcerted, but proceeded to give some good reasons why a Court of Equity should exercise discretion in determining the extent of exorbitant interest. In the case of a financial crisis, a commercial man might reasonably pay a rate of interest for a day, a week, or a month, to bridge over temporary difficulties, which would be absurd and suicidal to pay for a term of years. In the present case, the money-lender did not expect to receive his pay until the young Lord should come into his father's estate. The father was only 44 years old, and might reasonably have expected to live many years more. At compound interest, according to the contract, young Lord Guernsey would have owed a quarter of a million for the use of £6,800, if his father had lived ten years, while his estate would have been but £20,000 a year. Another point which the Vice Chancellor made was, that the lender and borrower were not on equal terms. Guernsey was obliged to borrow, while Morris was not obliged to lend; and Guernsey, though of legal age, was in pressing circumstances, that prompted him to make obligations which no man of sound mind would make with careful consideration. The Vice Chancellor held, therefore, that it was the duty of money-lenders to inform themselves whether a man who agrees to pay an exorbitant interest, to be compounded for a number of years, is doing so with a full understanding of the obligation. In other words, it was held that money-lenders have no right to take outrageous advantage of a borrower who does not appreciate fully the nature of the contract he makes, whether by reason of imbecility of intellect, the inexperience of youth, or other sufficient cause. He acknowledged that no definite rules could be laid down to govern cases of this kind, but that each individual case must be left to the judgment of the Court.

The precedent thus established is an argument in favor of the abolition of usury laws. It is in consonance with the idea that the rates of interest should be governed by the circumstances which affect the value of money. A man pays more rent for a house one year than he would pay another year, for the reason that rentable houses are scarcer at certain times than at others. So a man will and should pay more rent for the use of money when money is scarce than when it is plenty. At the same time, the English decision shows that the absence of prohibitory laws against usury will not enable money-lenders to take advantages that are op-[illegible]

INCREASE OF RAILWAYS TO THE EAST.

The opening of easy and sufficient communication with the Atlantic seaboard is a problem demanding speedy solution. We are not in pressing need of more railroads West. Some of those already built have but a precarious existence, and others are being strangled in course of construction. This result is due to the fact that, during the past decade, nearly every county in the West has been intersected by railroads, without any corresponding or appreciable effort having been made to provide additional transportation to the East. The consequence is an accumulation of business at Chicago beyond the carrying capacity of the Eastward rail and water routes. Two months ago, the Western railways converging here had business enough offered, for Eastern points, to block the four trunk lines to the sea, and still leave a surplus that would have fully taxed ten additional through lines to carry. The Chicago & Northwestern alone, with its far-reaching branches, could have given the Eastern lines all they could receive. There being no adequate means of transfer, orders had to be despatched throughout the West suspending shipments until the "blockade" could be raised. This has not yet been accomplished. Meantime, the unconscious farmers indignantly protest against the arbitrary conduct of the railways.

The future is more promising. The recent completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad furnishes another connecting link between the Mississippi Valley and tide-water. The all-rail distance, by the new route, from Chicago to Richmond, Va., [illegible]. The relief it will afford us is not likely to be very appreciable. It simply adds one more to the four great commercial highways, which, with their connecting net-work of 15,000 miles of railroad and 2,000 miles of navigable water, cannot promptly handle the enormous traffic that the prodigious activity of our producing States annually yields. Increased transportation is demanded; and gratifying efforts are being made to meet the requirements.

The pressure of trade from the Northwest forced upon the conservative Baltimore & Ohio Railroad the necessity of securing direct connection with Chicago; and, from a point on their Lake Erie Division, 80 miles north of Newark, O., a line has been located to this city, a distance of 280 miles. It will have the double advantage of low grades and singular directness. The entire line will shortly be placed under construction, and will certainly be in operation during the spring of 1874.

But the line destined to afford the most speedy and effective relief is the Canada Southern. The organization controlling it comprises two corporations: The Canada Southern Railroad Company, whose road extends from Buffalo across the International Bridge over Niagara River, along the north shore of Lake Erie, through Ontario to Trenton, on the Detroit River; and the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad Company, whose road will extend from Trenton, in a direct line, to Chicago. This route will possess many advantages. The track will be firmly ballasted, and laid with steel rails throughout. It will have no grade exceeding 18 feet to the mile, and will be singularly free from curves, 96 per cent of the road being on a perfectly straight line. It will have superb equipments, and an independent entrance into Chicago. Its easy grades will enable it to haul a train of fifty loaded freight cars from Chicago to Buffalo without "breaking," which a road of heavy grades cannot do. Its track will be a fast one, and, being much shorter, it ought to make considerably better time than its rivals. The Canadian portion is about completed. The line westward to this city is not so advanced, but is graded a distance of 100 miles. The new line will be completed in time to share in the fall grain movement. A majority of its Directors are also in the Directory of the Rock Island, Northwestern, and Wabash Roads, and control their policy, thus assuring to the new line all the business it can take from the start.

Eastward from Buffalo, Vanderbilt proposes to take care of all the business. He intends to put the New York Central in such superior condition that no competing line can offer equal facilities. Its freight capacity will be trebled during the ensuing summer. It will then be a four-track railroad through to Albany. The new double-track will have the considerable advantage of easier grades, by running round Rochester and Syracuse. These increased facilities might seem to call for corresponding additions to the capacity of the Hudson River Railroad; but that road is now able to do four times its present business. This is accounted for by the fact—not generally known—that 70 per cent of the business sent over the New York Central is destined to points in New England, leaving only 30 per cent for New York City and the River Road. The proposed increase of capacity will diminish the cost of transportation. Two of the four tracks will be reserved for passenger and the other two for freight trains. This will allow of each freight train being run to its destination at a regular rate of speed. At present, freight trains have to side-track out of the way of passenger trains, causing expensive delays, and compelling them to run at hazardous rates of speed, when they get the right to the road. Freight will then have quicker and uninterrupted transit, and there appears no reason why, when these facilities are provided, trains should not be forwarded in as rapid a succession as it is practicable to load and make them up. Were this four-track system extended to Chicago, so that freight trains could be made up and sent out every hour, the problem that has so long perplexed us would be satisfactorily solved.

The day of deliverance is dawning. The Lake Shore Road will soon have a double track between Chicago and Buffalo. The Michigan Central is recognizing the same necessity; while, eastward from Detroit, the work is progressing favorably. The Grand Trunk Railway has recently effected a change of gauge on its line between Port Sarnia and Buffalo, which enables it to transport through freight without breaking bulk; and the Great Western "loop line," from Glencoe to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, has just been completed. When the International Bridge is finished, next summer, the volume of business that will seek the north shore outlet will doubtless be trebled.

The Erie Railway is also fraught with good intentions. Instead of reducing its broad gauge to the standard 4 feet 8½ inches, it is proposed to lay a third rail from New York to Buffalo, and to add 200 locomotives and 4,000 freight cars, narrow gauge, to the rolling stock.

There are two other corporations industriously working in the same profitable direction. The New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad Company are engaged in locating a line up the west bank of the Hudson River to Jaynes' Corners, twenty-two miles above Catskill, where it diverges westward, through Central New York, to Buffalo—a distance of 425 miles from New York. It will be a parallel route to the Hudson River & New York Central, with the slight advantage of being fifteen miles shorter. Engineers are at work, and it is expected the line will be in operation through to Buffalo by the 1st of May, 1874.

The New York & Oswego Midland Railroad is the other candidate for Chicago business. In connection with the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, it will—when the short, intervening gaps have been supplied—furnish a through line from Jersey City to Buffalo. The road has been built in disjointed sections, but, by the leasing of old and the construction of new lines, the whole system between New York and Oswego will shortly be in successful operation.

The foregoing enumeration betokens an activity in railroad extension that is warranted by the demands of the growing West. They will not injure the existing railways. There is sufficient surplus business for all the projected lines; besides, each new route creates local business for itself. The West has long been cramped because of unsupplied communications; but the prospective addition of so many needed facilities will enable all parties concerned to endure more patiently present inconveniences and losses, knowing that relief is surely coming.

DR. STRAUSS' "OLD AND NEW."

The indication of the general scope of Dr. Strauss' new book, entitled "Der Alte und Der Neue Glaube," has already been given in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It is sufficient for the purposes of this article to recall the fact that it traces the growth of infidelity, and carries the license of free-thinking to the most extreme limit that has ever been touched. It is significant of the interest which this volume is exciting that Mr. Gladstone should have felt himself called upon, when making a speech to some students, a few weeks ago, to denounce it. That so busy a man as the leader of the British Government must necessarily be, should have taken the time to read a volume entirely foreign to his sentiments and pursuits, is sufficient to prove that Dr. Strauss has presented his theme with power enough to create the most general and vivid interest. It is equally significant of the growth of liberalism in England that Mr. Gladstone should be criticized in turn for undertaking to answer Dr. Strauss at the time and in the manner which he chose. Though the excuse made by English journals for rebuking Mr. Gladstone's speech was, that neither the occasion nor the scope of an educational address warranted anything like a refutation of Dr. Strauss' views, yet the tone of the criticisms shows an indisposition to accept a mere general protest as a sufficient answer to a man like Strauss, who studies history faithfully, and adapts his reasoning to facts, no matter what his conclusions may be.

The tenor of Mr. Gladstone's comments on Dr. Strauss and his followers is that too commonly adopted by the ministers of the Gospel in meeting the deductions of the scientists and rationalists. His answer was, that the free thought of to-day appears to be "roving and vagrant more than free;" and his advice to his hearers is to hold fast that which is good, after the manner of St. Paul. This kind of treatment is not what was to be expected of a man of Gladstone's calibre. It may serve the purposes of an address to school-boys, in whom it is thought expedient to instil traditional and conservative ideas of religion. It may be the proper pabulum for peaceful village congregations, when served up by enthusiastic itinerants, where a pious devotion is the common motive of shepherd and flock, undisturbed by the advance of reason and science. It is not, however, the kind of argument that will check the progress of thought from out of the thraldom of church dominion. This dominion may be right, and healthful, and desirable; but, if it be all this, there are still dissenters, increasing in numbers and growing in conviction, who are not to be led back by general assertions, or by feeble warnings that they are on ground that is both dangerous and uncomfortable. There are few people who have advanced so far in the domain of free thought as not to be willing to concede that abiding faith is the safer and more cheerful harbor, if they could always steer for it. The trouble is, that when adverse winds come they cannot always be dissipated by the breath of a clergyman or the protest of a British Primo Minister.

It is not probable that Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Strauss would disagree on the general proposition that it is well to hold fast to the truth. The difference is as to the truth itself. Mr. Gladstone has been reared in the belief that Christ is the Lord and Savior; his mental character has been such as to rest content with what his Church has taught him; his pursuits have been of a kind that did not bring him into conflict with the precepts of his youth. Dr. Strauss, on the other hand, has been a searching student in science and philosophy. He has learned to regard the same person who is so sacred to Mr. Gladstone as a young Jewish philosopher, who was put to death for political reasons, and who became the principal personage of a legend, whose exact relations to fact can no longer be demonstrated. Here is one case. We may find another conservative religionist who has faith that the Council of Nice discovered the truth, and that there is no appeal from its decision. Opposed to him, we find a rationalist, who has followed the later discoveries in science, and the later deductions in reasoning, who cannot accept the decrees of the Council of Nice as final. Between these two we find queer mixtures of faith and reason, which reject certain articles of faith because they cannot comprehend them, and accept others which are equally comprehensible. These persons, to be consistent with themselves, must be inconsistent enough to the rest of the world to admit that faith then is, in some measure, the dependent of evidence which appeals to the reason. The subject becomes confusing enough when we think of the number and variety of the religious doctrinaries.

The point which seems to be made prominently, however, is, that the orthodox religionists are not vanquishing their opponents by the use of general denunciation. It is notable that the scientific or rationalistic religionists do not adopt this weapon of warfare, and it is evident that they are not afraid of it. A large body of the Christians, including very many who would still adhere to the Roman Church, were scandalized at the Œcumenical proclamation of the Pope's infallibility. We do not see, however, that this new dogma was anything more than a movement for strengthening the foundation of arguments which are used by orthodoxists in general when they are called upon to confront the scientists and rationalists. It was a wall, behind which the Catholic Church could intrench itself and make faith with the Church not only traditional, but lasting and progressive. Those Christians who decry infallibility in the present seem to meet the infidels with the infallibility of the past. Neither argument, if it may be called argument, serves the purpose for which it is intended. We certainly believe that the growth and spread of liberalism in all directions will force the orthodox religionists from their fastenesses to come out and explore the new ground that has been gone over in science, research, and reasoning. Dr. Strauss may be all wrong, but he will never be convinced of it by the mere telling; nor can doubters be restored to faith, as a rule, by either threats or warnings.

MUSICAL CHARITY.

Is there no charity among musicians? A recent circumstance, of peculiar sadness, which happened in this city, makes the question an appropriate one. Three years ago, William Grosscurth came to this city. He was a musician of more than ordinary ability, and a conductor of excellent talent. He had served as a leader of orchestra in Italian Opera seasons, at the East, and was competent to drill singers and place an opera upon the stage in good style, as was proved by his remarkably successful presentation of the "Magic Flute," assisted by the Concordia Maennerchor and solo talent of this city. The professional troupes never gave a more remarkable performance than did poor Grosscurth, with this extremely difficult work. He made a name and reputation by it at once in Chicago, and for a short time everything was rosy. But he was not a man who could endure success, nor was he a man who knew how to improve success. He was visionary. His head was full of wild, impracticable schemes. He was [illegible] very eccentric in habit,—so much so that those who could not understand him knew not how to make allowances for him. He was a thoroughly unbalanced man, and, outside of the technical knowledge and duties of music, his mind was unsettled. Such men are always rude and brusque, and make violent enemies, but they suffer most themselves. And so it happened that he alienated many friends, and the alienation reacted upon himself. He knew nothing of, and cared nothing for, money, and squandered it as fast as he got it. Then misfortunes began to come, and they came in a storm, as they always do. He found himself without employment, without friends, without pupils, and without money. His wife obtained a divorce and left him, with her child, and thus the only thread which connected him with life was severed. It made his future a blank, and it made him utterly careless and reckless. So he went down, down, down, with fearful rapidity. It is unnecessary to detail the steps. It would be unkind to his memory to-day, sleeping under the snow at Rosehill; and, as the snow covers him, so should a kind indulgence cover his foibles and faults, from which he suffered more keenly than any other.

First, desertion by everyone, then poverty, then sickness, then insanity came. One day, by the merest accident, the Manager of the Musical Academy, in which he had taught three years ago, and who had been compelled to remove him, heard of his condition, and went to him. It was one of the most extremely cold days of this winter. He found him sick and out of his mind, lying upon an old lounge, without fire, without covering, and without attendants. He had him removed to St. Luke's Hospital, and ordered that he should have the best of care. It was too late, however, for any ministrations. He lingered a week or more in great suffering, raving about his wife and child, now conducting an orchestra, and then singing snatches of songs. He died on Sunday last. His funeral was on Thursday, in the midst of the fearful storm. It was a very simple funeral—a very sad funeral. Although the time of services had been announced in both the English and German papers, just four persons found their way to the Hospital, upon whom the deceased had no claims except those of common humanity. By the time they arrived, the service had been already read, not a friend or acquaintance having been present, and they four then took charge of the body and placed it upon the cars for Rosehill in charge of the undertaker's assistant, and poor Grosscurth went to his grave alone, in the midst of that pitiless storm, which was a fitting type of the storm which had beaten upon his life, and swept him out of it.

Whatever his life may have been, whatever his faults may have been, could there be a more pitiable story than this? In a whole city full of acquaintances, with hundreds here who had clung to him while he was in his fortunate days, and were willing to elevate themselves by means of his fame, with many relatives, even, residing here, he dies in a hospital, without a friend at his bedside, and goes to his grave with no one but an undertaker's assistant to see to his burial. Is it an improper question to ask, whether there is any charity in music? Since his death, the four who provided for his burial have decided to purchase a lot in Rosehill Cemetery, where friendless musicians and artists of genius may be decently buried, and some memorial of their lives be preserved. It is the intention to remove Mr. Grosscurth's body to this lot and erect a stone over his grave, and also to remove the remains of Henry Ahner from the old City Cemetery to the same spot, and ever thereafter to keep this lot sacred to those who die helpless and almost friendless, in poverty and neglect, as died Ahner and Grosscurth. This is a matter which appeals not only to charity, but to common humanity. It is an act of tardy justice, which musicians should take into their own hands. It will require but a small amount to effect this purpose; and we therefore appeal to the Singing Societies, and to all who profess an interest in music, to lend a helping hand. Any contributions to this end may be forwarded to Florence Ziegfeld, Esq., at the Chicago Academy of Music, who will hold them in trust and apply them as the Committee shall hereafter designate. Surely, if there is any charity in music, this much should be done for the sake of common humanity.

Great Britain has in her system of taxation a remarkable scale of assessments upon what may be classed under the general term of luxuries and amusements. Thus the owners of race-horses pay a tax of $18 per horse, and the revenue received amounted to $47,000. The dogs of the Kingdom were each taxed $1.25, yielding an aggregate of revenue of $1,209,930. Over $300,000 was received from 124,939 persons for the privilege of carrying a gun. Nearly half a million of dollars was paid for licenses to kill game. The manufacturers of playing-cards sold 981,000 packs, for which they paid a tax of 6 cents per pack. Including the imported cards, the consumption for the year was over one million of packs of cards. Four-wheeled private carriages paid a tax of $10 each, and other carriages of $4 each, both yielding over two and a half millions of dollars. There is an additional tax of $10 for any armorial design painted on the carriage; but inferior heraldic designs are taxed only $5 each, and 60,000 persons paid one or the other these taxes, the revenue amounting to $425,000. The taxes on horses and mules is $3 per head, and 859,321 animals paid the tax. The license of a horse dealer is $62.50 a year. Male servants pay a tax of $3.75 per head, and the tax was collected of 275,506 persons. Dealers and manufacturers in gold and silver plate paid nearly half a million of dollars' tax. Almost as much revenue was paid on patent medicines. Included in the list of amusements or luxuries are divorces, the proceedings of which consumed 15,228 stamps, at an average cost of $1 per stamp. The purely civil marriages paid for licenses, at the rate of $2.50 each, only $25,000. The aggregate tax from race-horses, dogs, guns, game licenses, playing-cards, private carriages, use of coats of arms, horses and mules, horse dealers, male servants, dealers in plate, patent medicines, divorce stamps, and civil marriage licenses, was over $10,000,000.

There is a member of the Illinois Legislature who need not pursue the shirt of the Happy Man. He is without politics—not a solitary politic, as a similar beatified individual once expressed himself. A man who has no politics and serves in a State Legislature is certainly a good deal of a curiosity, but his condition is not so anomalous as the circumstance that such a man should have been elected to the Legislature. He was neither Democrat, Liberal, nor Radical; he was not Masonic nor anti-Masonic; he did not act with the Temperance party nor against the Temperance party; he did not pledge himself to vote for a Republican or for the Opposition in the case of Senator. Yet he was elected, and openly declares that he has no politics. This could have happened under no other system than that of Minority Representation.

The matrimonial miseries of the Byron family did not end with the death of the poet. A suit is now pending in the London Divorce Court of Wentworth vs. Wentworth, Buscarlet and Argaiz. Lord Wentworth, the plaintiff, is a Peer in right of succession to his grandmother, Lady Noel Byron, and is the eldest surviving son of Ada, the poet's daughter. Lady Wentworth is the daughter of a clergyman, who, two or three years ago, attracted great attention in London by her beauty, and was very extravagant—so much so that Lord Wentworth was obliged to advertise that he would not be responsible for her debts. The charges against her are of a much graver character, however, than mere extravagance, and are creating a great excitement in London.

The British system of appeals is even more technical and complicated than our own, and is just now the cause of much well-founded complaint. First, there is an appeal from Judge and jury to the full Court; second, from the full Court to the Exchequer Chamber; and third, from the Exchequer Chamber to the House of Lords. The process is described as exceedingly dilatory, and it is certainly clumsy and unfair in the circumstance that two Judges may overrule two subordinate Courts consisting of nine Judges. This system of appeal, along with the hereditary slowness of the Chancery Court, offer good subjects for reform, concerning which the legal minds of Great Britain are agitated just now.

A physician connected with Guy's Hospital, in London, has discovered a new method of treatment for cases of hysteria, which is gravely published by *Guy's Hospital Gazette*. He states that he has found by experience that, when a young woman goes into hysterics and commences yelling and refuses to be comforted, all that has to be done is to seize her by the throat and choke her, and the fit immediately passes off. This may be a very good remedy for paupers; but the physician who tried this remedy upon wealthy patients would undoubtedly set the whole family into hysterics, and find himself ejected from the house by the hysterical paterfamilias in the most summary and hysterical manner imaginable.

GRAND WORDS.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Among the peculiarities by which we are wont to judge of character, few are more significant than the language which a man habitually uses. No one is at a loss, for instance, to determine the character of a man who clothes his thoughts in the plain but expressive garb of the Anglo-Saxon idiom, and eschews the bad French and worse Italian which are affected by literary dandies and cockneys. Nor is one puzzled for a moment to characterize the opposite class,—persons, as Selden calls them, "of squeamish stomachs, who would rather choose to live in ignorance of things the most useful and important, than to have their delicate ears wounded by the use of a word unknown to Cicero, Sallust, or the writers of the Augustan age." But what shall we think of a third class, growing daily more and more numerous, who, apparently despising the homely but terse and telling words of their mother tongue, never use a Saxon term if they can find "a long-tailed word in *osity* or *ation*" to convey, or rather darken, their meaning? Is it from a consciousness of their poverty of thought that they try to dignify their truisms, and lift them out of the limbo of commonplace, by tricking them in glittering words and phrases? Or is it because they share in the universal mania for the sensational,—the craving for novelty and excitement, which is so common in these days, that they never call things by their proper names? Was Talleyrand wrong when he said that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts; and was it really given to hide his want of thought? Is it, indeed, the main object of expression to convey the smallest possible amount of meaning with the greatest possible amount of appearance of meaning; and, since nobody can be "as wise as Thurlow looked," to look as wise as Thurlow while uttering the veriest truisms?

Be this as it may, the persons of whom we speak do not regard the simple Saxon as good enough for their purposes, and so they array their ideas in "big, dictionary words," derived from the Latin, and load their style with expletives as tasteless as the streamers of tattered finery that flutter about the person of a dilapidated belle. Provided that a word is out-of-the-way, unusual, or far-fetched,—and especially if it is one of many syllables,—they care little whether it is apt and fit or not. The beautiful English words "boy" and "girl" they have nearly banished from our tongue. Boys and girls have transformed into "juveniles" and "juvenile members of the community;" workmen have become "operatives;" and men and women generally are now "individuals." "Individual" is a good Latin word, and serves a good purpose when it distinguishes a person from a people or class, as it served a good purpose in the scholastic philosophy; but would Cicero or Duns Scotus have called a great man an *eminens individuum*? These "individuals," strange to say, are never dressed, but always "attired;" they never take off their things, but "divest themselves of their habiliments," which is so much grander.

Again; the Anti-Saxons, if we may so call them, never tell us that a man was asleep, but say that he was "locked in slumber;" they deem it vulgar, and perhaps cruel, to say that a criminal was hanged; but very elegant to say that he was "launched into eternity." A person of their acquaintance never does so low a thing as to break his leg; he "fractures his limb." He is not, when dead, placed in a coffin, and buried in a graveyard; but—oh! refinement of cruelty,—"the individual," when "defunct," is "deposited in a burial casket," and "interred in a cemetery." Our Latin friends—fortunate souls—never have their feelings hurt, though it must be confessed that their "sensibilities" are sometimes dreadfully "lacerated." Above the necessities of their fellow-creatures, they never eat a meal; they always "partake of a repast," which is so much more elegant. They never do so commonplace a thing as to take a walk; they "make a pedestrian excursion." A conjuror with them is a "prestidigitator;" a fortune-teller, a "vaticinator." As Pascal says, they mask all nature. There is with them no King, but an august monarch; no Paris, but a capital of a Kingdom. They act upon the advice of Boileau:

> Quoique vous ecriviez, evitez la bassesse;
> Le style le moins noble a pourtant sa noblesse;

and, to avoid the undignified, according to them, it is only necessary not to call things by their right names. The most deplorable effect of this way of speaking, aside from its moral aspects, is that it is depriving all the sound, sterling part of the English language of its peculiar significance and force. Words that are rarely used will at last inevitably disappear, and thus, if not speedily checked, this grandiloquence of expression will do an irreparable injury to our dear old English tongue.

Can any person account for the apparent antipathy which many writers and speakers have for the good Saxon verb "to begin?" Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons one talks with are sure to prefer the French words "to commence" and "to essay," and the tendency is strong to prefer "to inaugurate" to either. Nothing in our day is begun, not even dinner; it is "inaugurated with soup." In their fondness for the French words, many persons are betrayed into solecisms. Forgetting, or not knowing that, while "to begin" may be followed by an infinitive or a gerund, "to commence" is transitive, and must be followed by a noun or its equivalent, they talk of "commencing to do" a thing, "essaying to do well," &c.

Another of these grand words is "imbroglio." It is from the Italian, and means an intricate or complicated plot. Why, then, should a quarrel in the Cabinet at Washington, or a prospective quarrel with France or England, be called "an imbroglio?" Why, again, should "donate" be preferred to "give," "balance" to "remainder," or "elect" to "choose," when there is no election whatever? Or why should one say "rendition" for performance, "enactment" for acting, "decimate" for thinned, or "nude" for naked? More offensive than any of these grandiose words is "intoxicated" in place of drunk, which it has nearly banished. A man can be intoxicated only when he has lost his wits, not by quantity, but by quality,—by drinking liquor that has been drugged. "Intoxicated," however, has five syllables; drunk has but one; so the former carries the day by five to one. No doubt, nine-tenths of those who drink to excess in this country are, in fact, intoxicated; still, the two words should not be confounded.

Solomon tells us that there is nothing new under the sun; and this itching for pompous forms of expression—this contempt for plainness and simplicity of style—is as old as Aristotle. In the third book of his Rhetoric, discussing the causes of frigidity of style, he speaks of one Alcidamas, a writer of that time, as "employing ornaments not as seasonings to discourse, but as if they were the only food to live upon. He does not say 'sweat,' but 'the humid sweat;' a man goes not to the Isthmian games, but to 'the collected assembly of the Isthmian Solemnity;' laws are 'the legitimate kings of commonwealths;' and a race, 'the incursive impulse of the soul.' A rich man is not bountiful, but the 'artificer of universal largess.'" Is it not curious that our modern refiners of language, who often pride themselves upon their taste for swelling words and phrases, and their skill in using them, should have been anticipated by Alcidamas 2,000 years ago?

The abuse of the Queen's English to which we have called attention did not begin with Americans. It began with our trans-Atlantic cousins, who employed "ink-horn" terms and outlandish phrases at a very early period. In *Harrison's Chronicle* we are told that after the Norman Conquest "the English tongue grew into such contempt at Court that most men thought it no small dishonor to speak any English there; which bravery took his hold at the last likewise in the country with every plowman, that even the very carters began to wax weary of their mother-tongue, and labored to speak French, which was then counted no small token of gentility." We are all familiar with Dr. Johnson's fondness for words of learned length and thundering sound. "The great lexicographer," as the fine writers call him, had a dialect of his own, which has been wittily styled *Johnsonese*. Goldsmith hit him in a vulnerable spot when he said, "Doctor, if you were to write a fable about little fishes, you would make them talk like whales." And yet, when one day the Doctor took up a new translation of the Testament, and in place of the words "Jesus wept," so touching in their simplicity, read "Jesus, the Savior of the World, overcome with grief, burst into a flood of tears," he threw down the book in a great rage, exclaiming "*Puppy!*" and, had the author been present, would probably have thrown the book at his head. Our readers need not be told how much Carlyle has done to Teutonize our language with his "yardlongtailed" German compounds. It was a just stroke of criticism when a New York auctioneer introduced a miscellaneous lot of books to a crowd with the remark: "Gentlemen, of this lot I need only say, six volumes are by Thomas Carlyle; the seventh is written in the *English* language." Some years ago, a learned Doctor of Divinity and University Professor in Canada wrote a work in which, wishing to state the simple fact that the "rude Indian" had learned the use of firing, he delivered himself as follows:

> "He had made slave of the heaven-born element, the brother of the lightning, the grand alchemist and artificer of all times, though as yet he knew not all the worth or magical power that was in him. By his means the sturdy oak, which flung abroad its stalwart arms and waved its leafy honors defiant in the forest, was made to bow to the behest of the simple aborigines."

Shade of Pop Emmons! what "an awfu' sicht o' words!" To such a writer we would say as Falstaff said to Pistol: "If thou hast any tidings, prithee deliver them like a man of this world!" A similar request we would make to writers like Harrison Ainsworth, with whom a dog's tail is always "his caudal appendage," and a fish-pond "a piscine preserve." When shall we learn that the secret of beauty and of force in speaking and writing is not to say simple things finely, but to say fine things as simply as possible? Fitz-Greene Halleck tells us that some years ago a letter fell into his hands which a Scotch servant-girl had written to her lover. The style charmed him, and his literary friends agreed that its style was fairly inimitable. Anxious to clear up the mystery of its beauty, and even elegance, he searched for its author, who thus solved the enigma: "Sir, I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to read or write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not yet learned how to spell; so always when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure to know how to spell them." This was the whole secret. The simple-minded Scotch girl knew more of rhetoric than Blair, Campbell, and Whately. Her reply condenses volumes of instruction into a nutshell. As Halleck forcibly says: "Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power."

A printer in New York, named McGruder, shot a fellow printer on Monday last. A quarrel arose between the two the day before, but McGruder declared that he would not fight on the Sabbath day, but would shoot the other down like a dog Monday, and he kept his word. A great many curious phases of opinion concerning the observance of Sunday have been developed of late, but the ideas of the murderous printer are certainly the most singular of all. The amount of veneration which he seems to have had for Sunday, and of contempt for Monday, involves the nicest degree of distinction which has yet been made in the discussions of the Sunday question. It is to be hoped, however, that notwithstanding his queer views on the subject, he may never again be allowed to use the "shooting-stick."

The discovery of petroleum is reported simultaneously from Alabama and from Ecuador. It comes at a time when these two districts are scarcely to be congratulated on their new staple. When the Pennsylvania oil producers are forced to stop pumping, and to plug up their flowing wells, there is not much hope that Ecuador or the State of Alabama will profit very extensively from their acquisition of petroleum deposits. Fortunately, the reported discovery cannot reasonably be regarded as a means adopted to secure immigration. It may be that the people of Ecuador and the State of Alabama do not want any influx of strangers. If they do not, they could not have adopted a more certain means for keeping people away. The American public has been too severely burned by oil on one occasion to go near its fires again.

The application of Miss Susan B. Anthony to be discharged from custody, in which she is held on the charge of illegal voting, has been denied, and the lady has thus been given the desired opportunity of carrying the question, whether or not women have the right to vote, to the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no reason to regret that there is thus a prospect for a decision from a tribunal which will put a check to the abortive little attempts that are made by women to vote at every election that occurs. The practice has rendered martyrdom altogether too common; so much so, indeed, that even Miss Anthony has failed to attract any special attention in her late sacrifice of personal liberty for the good of the Cause.

The example of M. Alexander Duval, who shot himself because the notorious Cora Pearl would not continue to shower her favors upon him after his money was gone, has been largely imitated in Paris. Whenever a man has the slightest difficulty with a woman nowadays, he provides himself with a revolver, forces himself into her presence, and scatters his brains over her silk dress. The women of Paris have not yet entered any general protest against the custom which M. Duval inaugurated, in spite of the dangers it offers to their good clothes. They probably consider it less objectionable than the American custom of shooting somebody else under similar circumstances.

The plan submitted at the Boston Institute of Technology for making the Mansard roof fire-proof seems entirely feasible, and is very simple. It is an iron frame, instead of a wooden frame, slight in construction, and susceptible of as much exterior ornamentation as the alternative lumber-yard which is ordinarily used. With the adoption of this system of construction, there seems to be no reason why cities should be deprived of the rich and handsome ornament which the Mansard certainly furnishes. We should say, too, that such a roof could be more easily pulled to pieces than the style now in use,—and this mode of fighting fire at a great height is more efficacious than the use of water.

It is said that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher earns $45,000 a year,—$25,000 salary from his church, $10,000 salary as nominal editor of the *Christian Union*, and $10,000 additional income from the New York *Ledger* and his occasional lectures. Mr. Beecher probably accepts this large sum of money as an inducement for the enlargement of his profession. Ambitious young men who contemplate entering the ministry should take time to consider, however, in simple justice to themselves, that where there is one minister who earns $45,000 a year, there are forty-five who do not earn a thousand a year, and so on in proportion. It is the old principle of "poor preacher pay."

A very serious disturbance has been caused in American society by the fact that Josephine Mansfield has engaged a pew in the American Episcopal Church, in Paris. She goes to the church every Sunday, and, it is stated, buries her head in her prayer-book with all the devotion of a saint. As the church was established to save souls, there is an opportunity for the American Episcopal Church worth improving.

OREGON.

The Past and Present of the State.

A Remarkable Exhibit of Growth—Business Statistics.

Notes from the State Capital and Chief City.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE PAST AND PRESENT OF OREGON.

There are few of the States or Territories of the Union attracting more attention than Oregon is doing. Prior to 1868, little was known of this State by the outside world. The general impressions were unfavorable. Its remote and isolated position rendered a correct knowledge difficult to be obtained. The prevailing opinions were, that it rained nine months out of the twelve; that the sun seldom made his appearance; that the Indians and wild beasts made life and property unsafe; that the people were semi-savage and web-footed; that it was a God-forsaken land. Notwithstanding these erroneous opinions, the population increased; farmers grew rich; merchants and bankers made fortunes; manufactures made progress; schools, colleges, universities, and churches multiplied; doctors, lawyers, judges, statesmen, patriots, and soldiers adorned all the walks of life. Brave men, fair women, and beautiful children are the general characteristics of the inhabitants.

The Provisional Government, formed in 1845, the Territorial Government organized in 1848, and the Constitution adopted in 1859, were founded on the strictest principles of civil and religious liberty, and the sacred rights of life and property, by men who knew how to appreciate true liberty, and how to defend it. Freedom, based on intelligence and virtue, justice and equity, is favorable to stability and growth, progress and prosperity. This has been the history of Oregon—slow, sure, and permanent.

In 1843, when the Provisional Government was started, the population was about 4,000. In 1848, when the Territorial Government was organized, the population numbered about 12,465. In 1859, when Oregon was received into the Union as a State, the population counted 52,000. And in 1870, the census returns made the population 90,878. It is now increasing at the rate of 5,000 a year.

Land has advanced during the last two years from 50 to 100 per cent. Real estate, in the cities and large towns, has advanced an average of 100 per cent during the same time, with a steady tendency upward. From these facts, it can be easily inferred that the farmers and business interests of the State generally are in a prosperous condition, and the prospects ahead are as encouraging as the past two years have been profitable. None but those who have travelled over the State can form any conception of its present prosperity and future progress.

A brisk business was driven in the Columbia River in 1872 by the salmon-catchers. There were taken between April 1 and Aug. 1, for canning purposes, 170,000 fish, weighing when dressed 2,700,000 pounds, making 56,250 boxes of 48 pounds each, and worth, at wholesale market-prices, $432,000. The salmon taken for curing purposes, during the same season, amounted in number to 162,500, weighing when dressed 2,600,000 pounds, making 13,000 barrels of 200 pounds each, and worth $117,000. The total number of salmon taken on the Lower Columbia River, during the season of four months, amounted to 332,600, weighing 5,300,000 pounds, and worth $549,000. There were also large numbers sent to market for sale fresh.

RAILROADS.

In the fall of 1868, Mr. Holladay made ample preparations for commencing to build the Oregon & California Railroad, which were put into active operation in the spring of 1869. In September, 1870, the railroad was completed to Salem, the Capital of the State,—51 miles. In October, 1871, it was built to Eugene City, at the head of the Willamette Valley,—125 miles. It is now finished as far as Roseburgh, 198 miles from Portland. The Oregon & Central Railroad, that runs on the West side of the Willamette Valley, was commenced in 1871, and is built as far as the Town of St. Joseph, on the Yamhill River,—40 miles from Portland. It will be continued to Junction City,—120 miles,—whence it will join the East Side Road going south, at the head of the Willamette Valley. A branch line is to be built from McMinnville to Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia River,—78 miles long,—that will run through the rich and beautiful Nehalem Valley. When these lines are completed, it will give 578 miles of railroad to the State, 240 miles of which are now completed and in good running order. Mr. Holladay has displayed great energy and enterprise in building these roads, and Congress has shown corresponding liberality in giving him grants of land, for these purposes, equal to 6,483,200 acres. These railroads eave produced a great material revolution in the State. Immigration of the industrious and farming classes from other States and Europe has increased rapidly; Government lands have been taken up extensively; farms have changed hands to a great extent; lands have advanced from 25 to 100 per cent in three years; real estate in cities and large towns has advanced still more. The State has progressed in its material interest more within the last four years than it did during the previous ten years. A new life and a great impulse have been given to improvements and cultivation, the importance of which cannot be estimated at present. Internal improvements are in progress in various parts of the State, and in contemplation, that never would have been thought of before the building of railroads commenced. In this respect Mr. Holladay has set an example worthy of all praise. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, that will be finished in four years, and the building of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, now before Congress for a liberal grant of land, will complete the emancipation of Oregon from its agricultural and commercial trammels.

PORTLAND.

These railroads all centre in Portland, the commercial capital of the State and the chief city of the Northern Pacific Coast. It is admirably situated for commanding a large trade and establishing a great commercial enterprise. Situated on the Willamette River, 12 miles above its entrance into the Columbia River, it commands all the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial business of the Willamette Valley, that contains 4,000,000 acres of as rich and productive soil as there is in the United States. This "Garden Valley" now produces 4,000,000 bushels of the choicest wheat annually; it is capable, with good cultivation, of raising 60,000,000 bushels for exportation, and, with thorough cultivation, of raising 100,000,000 bushels annually, leaving 1,500,000 for mixed husbandry, and the rich valleys of Southern and Eastern Oregon to supply their home consumption. The full production of wheat of this beautiful valley will give constant employment to 2,500 vessels in the foreign trade, of 1,000 tons each. This will be realized inside twenty years. The ten steamers of the Oregon Steamship Company, with a capital of $[illegible],000, and the two lines of railway on each side of the river, bring down to Portland all the surplus productions of the Willamette Valley. The Oregon & California Railway conveys to Portland the surplus productions of Southern Oregon, in which is embraced the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, of great fertility. The fifteen steamers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company,—the Company having a capital of $5,000,000,—are constantly laden with the rich productions of Eastern Oregon, and the great Walla-Walla Valley, in Washington Territory, for Portland, and in carrying supplies from Portland to the Upper and down the Lower Columbia River, for 400 miles. The Willamette Transportation Company,—with a capital of $100,000, in consequence of the completion of the canal and locks at Oregon City, thereby rendering the navigation of that fine river free, is prepared to put on four steamers, that will [illegible] freights and stimulate production and improvements. The Oregon Steamship Company, having ten steamers, with a capital of $[illegible],000—convey some of the choice productions of Oregon to San Francisco, Puget Sound, and the principal ports, and to Sitka. Portland is connected with Liverpool, Honolulu, and China by direct lines of vessels, that take out assorted cargoes of wheat, flour, lumber, cured salmon, and fruits, and return with cargoes of general merchandise, tea, rice, sugar, and molasses. This department of commerce to and from Portland is growing rapidly. The great extent to which it will grow can only be surmised at present. When the choice productions and vast resources of Oregon, and the favorable position that Portland occupies as a centre, are taken into consideration, the future commerce seems almost illimitable.

MERCHANTS OF PORTLAND.

The merchants and traders of Portland are very conservative in their business relations. Very few of them, if any, are what are known as speculators. The great majority of them do business on solid capital. A large number of the best stores are built by capitalists, and rented by the merchants, so as to have their capital concentrated in their business. The leading merchants require very little bank accommodation,—they are generally their own bankers. Such general merchants as Allen T. Lewis do a business of $1,500,000 in the year. Corbett & Macleay sell about $1,250,000. Leveridge, Wadhams & Co. sell fully $600,000. There are three or four hardware, iron, and agricultural implement houses that sell from $250,000 to $750,000 a year each. The three leading dry goods houses, sell from $750,000 to $1,000,000 each annually. There are a number of clothing houses that sell from $100,000 to $250,000 each. There are several shipping and commission houses that transact business from $500,000 to $1,000,000 each. These are given merely as samples of the business transactions of the city. A failure among the merchants of Portland is a rare occurrence. This arises from the fact that they have sufficient capital, confine themselves to their legitimate business, and attend to it. Portland is not cursed with a Board of Stock Brokers to tempt business-men into speculations that generally end in ruin. From all such plagues, good Lord, deliver this city!

THE BANKS OF PORTLAND.

There are three banking houses in Portland. Ladd & Tilton have a capital and deposits equal to $1,500,000; the First National Bank has at least $1,125,000; the Bank of British Columbia has about $500,000—making the total available bank capital of the city $3,125,000. These banks confine their business to strictly mercantile transactions. They do not loan money on real estate. The loans are from 30 to 90 days, and the rate of interest is generally 1 per cent a month. This amount of banking capital answered for all purposes prior to 1868, but it is far below the amount which the strong tide of improvements and progress that set in with 1869, and that has continued to rise ever since, now demand. Some idea may be formed of the improvements, in buildings, wharves, warehouses, stores, and private residences, made in Portland, from the fact that $1,500,000 was spent in 1869, $2,000,000 in 1870, $3,000,000 in 1871, and $2,500,000 last year, and it would have been $4,000,000 had it not been for the stringency of the money market. There is ample room and profitable employment in Portland for as much more banking capital as is available at present. Savings banks are prohibited by the State Legislature, as well as banks of issue; but the banks referred to allow 6 per cent per annum interest on deposits remaining six months, which, in some measure, meets the wants of savings banks.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES OF PORTLAND.

There are at least 30 first-class private residences in the city. The buildings alone cost from $15,000 to $35,000 each. A number of them occupy an entire block, and very few of them less than half a block, surrounded with highly-cultivated and ornamented grounds. The great majority of the private houses and cottages indicate great comfort and refined taste. The streets where families reside are extensively ornamented with beautiful shade-trees. The city is built on a natural incline, running east and west from the beautiful Willamette River to the hills that form the background of the city. From the river and its eastern bank, a fine view of the city is available. The prospect from the hills—half an hour's walk from the Court House—extends for a hundred miles, and, where Mount Hood, Mount Saint Helen's, and Mount Ranier, crowned with perpetual snow, and from 9,000 to 14,000 feet high, come into full view, is sublime. The city itself, in good weather, for nine months of the year, is remarkably bright and cheerful, and is the admiration of visitors. The population at present is at least 12,000, having a steady growth of all that goes to constitute a prosperous city.

REAL ESTATE

in Portland has steadily and rapidly advanced in value during the last four years. At present it is very quiet and rather depressed, owing to the tightness of the money market. Improved property on Front street, in the best business portion of it, sells for $800 per front foot; on First street, improved property adapted by location for banks, law offices, and the best class of retail stores, sells for $400 per front foot. Ground adapted for first-class private residences sells for $100 per front foot, down to $10 per foot in the suburbs for small residences. Wholesale stores on Front street, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, two stories high, rent from $400 to $500 per month. Retail stores on First street, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, two stories, or a floor and basement, let from $250 to $300 a month. The best class of stores on Front and First streets would do credit to any city. The bank buildings on the latter street are substantial and elegant. Captain A. P. Ankeny's "Central Market," on the same street, just finished at a cost of $90,000, 100 feet front and 200 feet deep, is not surpassed in the United States for completeness of design, convenience of arrangements, and elegance of finish. Money judiciously invested in real estate in Portland is bound to pay well for all time to come. Its sun of prosperity will never set until the final conflagration.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Court House, the new Post Office, the Odd Fellows' Hall (that cost $50,000), the Masonic Hall (that cost $60,000), the Good Templars' Hall, the churches, the public and private school buildings, do credit to the State, the National Government, and the citizens of Portland. There is no city in the Union, with a population of 12,000, better provided with public buildings, charitable, benevolent, educational, and religious institutions, adapted to the wants of the people.

SOCIETY.

The general tone of society is remarkably good; but the fact that there are a very large number of saloons and bar-rooms, that sell $300,000 worth of strong drink in the year, and a considerable number of houses occupied by professional women of the free and easy class, establish beyond controversy that there is a bad element in the midst of the good, that is corrupting and degrading in its tendencies.

STREET-CARS

have been introduced quite lately and very successfully. They are a great convenience at all times, particularly during the winter months.

THE FIRST GREAT FIRE

in Portland took place on Sunday week, the 22d of December, shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning. It originated in a Chinese wash-house. The flames got full possession of the house before the firemen could get to the place. Two blocks of wooden buildings and two-thirds of a block of brick buildings on Front street were entirely destroyed. Had it not been for the heavy rain during the previous night, the extraordinary efforts of the brave firemen, considerable rain during the day, and the changing of the wind twice at the most critical periods of the fire, the business part of the city would have been in ruins in twelve hours. The net loss is about $250,000. No lives were lost, but some of the firemen were badly hurt. The saloons were closed; the ladies made hot coffee for the firemen, and good order was maintained.

EAST PORTLAND,

on the opposite side of the Willamette River from Portland, is making great progress in fine buildings and general improvements. It is admirably adapted for private residences. It is well located for good drainage, pure air, fine water, splendid views, and beautiful drives. It is connected with Portland by two steamboat ferries. A fine bridge, that will cost $400,000, is about being erected across the river, that will be of great advantage to all parties, and stimulate the erection of additional buildings and increased improvements. East Portland is rapidly becoming to Portland what Oakland is to San Francisco, and Brooklyn to New York,—a place for beautiful private residences. Before the present stringency in the money market, property advanced rapidly in East Portland, and will do so again as soon as the present pressure is removed.

HOTELS OF PORTLAND.

There are few things that travellers enjoy more than a comfortable hotel. Portland is not behind in this respect. There are at least four good hotels here. The St. Charles Hotel may be fairly considered number one, and is very popular and successful under the present proprietor, Mr. J. B. Sprenger. The Clarendon is a first-class hotel also, but it is closed for repairs during the winter months. PACIFIC.

—The exports of cheese from the United States in 1872 amounted to 66,204,025 pounds, valued at $7,752,918. In 1860 the exports amounted to 15,515,799 pounds; in 1866, 36,411,985, and in 1870, 57,296,323. But the quantity exported in 1867, amounting to 52,352,127 pounds, realized $7,893,535, or $140,617 more than the 66,204,025 pounds exported last year. Cheese has been low during the past five or six years.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT.

Tom Foley's Great Billiard Hall to Be Opened on Tuesday.

Description of the Largest and Finest Place of the Kind in the World.

Since the death of Michael Phelan, there is probably not a man in America more widely and favorably known to the billiard-playing world than is Thomas Foley, of Chicago. For years he has stood at the head of billiards in the West—for a portion of the time as a player, and at all times as an authority. Personally popular, and never lending his name or his sanction to anything which could tend to do other than to elevate the "gentleman's game," Tom Foley's name has become notable throughout all the land. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that Tom Foley should be the proprietor, and Chicago the location, of the largest, grandest, finest billiard hall in the world. For many months past the work of construction and preparation has been going forward, until now it can be announced that the new establishment will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday of this week. Everybody in Chicago knows that Tom Foley has been busily engaged in superintending the arrangements of the great billiard palace, every detail of which has been subject to his personal direction, and everybody knows that it is located on Clark street, opposite the Court House, occupying the old site of Bryan Hall, and more latterly that of Hooley's Opera House. The building has been erected with especial reference to the needs of a great billiard hall, and the result shows how admirably the plans were devised and carried out. The main entrance leads from Clark street. The first thing encountered by the visitor is the cigar stand, with its counter of highly-polished marble of richly-contrasting hues, and the surrounding woodwork of walnut, ebony, and gold. Passing beyond, we enter the grand lobby, in which is found the magnificent sample counter, of solid marble, fashioned and polished in the height of the art. This room is beautiful beyond all comparison. Nothing half so fine was ever seen in Chicago. Here the fresco-painter has almost exhausted his art in the attempt to ornament and beautify. The colors are wholly in oil, and the designs are elaborate and exquisitely tasteful. Life-size portraits of Michael Phelan and John McDevitt,—the two most intimate friends Tom Foley ever had,—are painted in oil upon the surface of the wall, while the ceiling above represents a canopy, with a beautiful wreath of flowers in the centre. The aim has been to make this portion of the establishment the finest ever seen, and it has certainly been accomplished.

A short flight of handsome, marble steps lead up into the billiard hall proper, which is thus wholly disconnected from the sample bar. The room is 100 by 80 feet in size, with ceilings 26 feet in height, a richly-frescoed dome surmounting the centre. Here also will be noticed some of the most artistic fresco-work ever seen in Chicago. The floor is covered with Crosby's English Brussels carpet, in imitation of French moquet, 1,200 yards being required. The room is lighted on all sides with windows 18 feet in height, while at night a wilderness of superb gas fixtures supply the needed illumination. It is the largest billiard room in the world, and contains thirty tables, all a surpassingly beautiful design, furnished from the manufactories of Stephani, Mannheimer & Hart, the J. M. Brunswick & Co. Billiard Table Manufacturing Company, and A. Zeller. The room is heated by steam, which courses through over 4,000 feet of pipe. Marble washing founts, and richly-constructed closets abound plentifully, all of the most extensive pattern and style. Three mirrors, of mammoth dimensions, are disposed in the lobby and the grand hall, costing $600 each. This description falls far short of fitly conveying an idea of what the great establishment really is. The cost of ornamenting and furnishing reaches the enormous sum of $30,000, and the result is a place to which every Chicagoan can, with pride and satisfaction, refer the stranger in the city, assuring him, without fear of contradiction, that the equal to it does not exist on the face of the globe.

The various gentlemen who have contributed toward the general magnificence deserve some mention—among them, Schubert & Koenig, who did the oil fresco work, and Almini, who can point with pride to the splendid frescoing of the grand hall; E. Baggot, who furnished the gas fixtures, the prettiest ever seen; Wm. T. Noble & Co., from whom the mirrors were procured; and the Chicago Marble Company, who constructed the marble counters and steps.

PERSONAL.

Hon. T. S. Fellows, of Iowa, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Hon. Thomas Fell, of Indiana, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. Sam. F. Miller, Washington, D. C., was at the Tremont yesterday.

Colonel F. Norrell and E. Forrest Norrell, of Detroit, are at the Tremont.

A. B. Pullman, Esq., of the Palace Car Company, left for New York last evening.

D. Torrence, Esq., President, and A. V. Chrystie, Esq., of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, are at the Gardner.

Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, has returned from a Southern trip much improved in health.

The following were at Anderson's yesterday: James Sampson, Galena; J. S. Hawley, Boston; M. H. Mathews, Georgetown, Md.; J. W. Weatherspoon, Ohio.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett will deliver her lecture on "Venice" on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and repeat it on Thursday evening at the Christian Union Rooms.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: James Critchell, Montana; F. R. Hastings, San Francisco; J. S. Stone, Boston; F. L. Fyfe, New York; J. S. Hamilton, Columbus, Ohio.

Little Mamie Carrington, 4 years of age, will sing "Hang Up the Baby's Stocking" at the concert to-morrow evening, at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, of New York, will deliver the fourth lecture in the People's Course, on Tuesday evening, at the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church. Subject, "Good Gold."

N. K. Fairbank and Wirt Dexter, two of the most laborious members of the Relief and Aid Society, are about to leave for Cuba, there to recuperate. Mr. Dexter, in particular, is nearly worn out. His health necessitates speedy relief from care and work.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: S. R. Andrus, Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Thompson, Boston; F. A. Hawes, Vermont; A. B. Sampson, Texas; J. S. Cummings, Gardner, Ill.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: F. Gobler, Vant B. Triplett, New Orleans; S. J. Atwood, Waterbury, Conn.; C. H. Lane, New York; J. D. Marks, Philadelphia; F. E. Barnard and wife, Green, N. Y.; Otto Funke, Lincoln, Neb.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Otis B. Hopkins, Milwaukee; John B. Foster, New York; E. Post, Philadelphia; W. S. Benade, Pittsburgh; J. W. Garrett, Omaha; John Q. Packard, New Orleans; Fred. Layton, Cincinnati; E. T. Hazard, Galesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Stough are to entertain a large number of invited guests from Chicago, Riverside, etc., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, at Stough's Hall, in Hinsdale, where the first annual masquerade and fancy dress party will be given. The host has arranged for a special train to convey the guests to and from Hinsdale, and will give due notice of the time of the train.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel yesterday were J. A. Johnson and D. Shannon, Montreal, Canada; George Ellis, London, Ontario; Chas. Grantham, Cainsville; S. W. Valentine and W. I. Valentine, Salt Lake City; Samuel Lewis, Jas. Kerns, and John Gough, New York; P. W. Weida, Philadelphia; G. W. Hewes, Boston; W. H. Norris and W. J. Fisk, Green Bay, Wis.; George H. N. Cushman, Ottawa, Ill.

Mrs. Josiah Tatnall died in Savannah, Ga., the 15th.

Gordon L. Ford is publisher of the New York *Tribune*, *vice* Sinclair.

Samuel E. Dimmick is the new Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

Cashier Amos Townsend has completed forty-seven years with the New Haven (Ct.) Bank.

Lysander Farrar, of Rochester, has been appointed to the New York Constitutional Commission, *vice* Judge David Rumsey.

Apal[illegible] the name of the Memphis Chief of Police.

Mr. S[illegible], the maker of the Cardiff Giant, is stone cutting at Troy.

Freeman Clark, M. C., is still sick at home, in Rochester, N. Y.

Isaac W. Andrew, brother of the great war Governor of Massachusetts, has attained to a clerkship in the Boston Custom House.

Dr. W. T. Barnard has left a War Department clerkship to be Private Secretary to President Watson, of the Erie Railroad.

Thomas B. White, for thirty years cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, of New Bedford, Mass., died in that city the 20th.

M. Edmund Carry, late Vice Consul of the French Republic at St. Louis, has been transferred to Chicago.

Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, is able to walk about, and will soon try the climate of Florida.

Lieutenant O. A. Thompson, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, has died of small-pox at the Newport (Ky.) Barracks.

Dr. Gideon L. Soule, for 35 years and more the Principal of Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy, has been compelled, by failing health, to resign.

Robert M. Dalzell, deceased, of Rochester, N. Y., was the inventor of the elevator system in use, and supervised the construction of nearly all the old Rochester flour mills.

Governor Hartranft's Aides-de-Camp are: George Hay, of York County; Jacob B. Arner, of Carbon County; Charles W. Chipman, of Lehigh County; and Samuel W. Davis, of Cambria County.

Captain M. H. Sessions, Speaker of the Nebraska Legislature, went from Waupaca County, Wis., last year. He was formerly known in Madison, Wis., as "Long" Sessions.

A. C. Wilson, at one time managing editor of the New York *Times*, subsequently editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and more recently agent of the New York Associated Press in Europe, has accepted the position of editor of the Detroit *Daily Union*.

Governor Caldwell appointed Kemp P. Battle to be Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, but the incumbent, Alex. McIver, decides that there is no vacancy, because James Reid, elected by the people, died before his official term would begin.

H. D. B. Norris, formerly Assistant Engineer of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, is now Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Great Costa Rica Railroad, in Central America, at a salary of $20,000 in gold.

George H. Porter, son of the Rev. Dr. Porter, for many years connected with the Methodist Book Concern, has been arrested, in New York, for receiving goods under false pretences from various parties. One thousand five hundred dollars' worth of the goods have been recovered.

Liberty Billings turns up, or rather down, in our exchanges again; and his proceedings don't seem to be of the nature of Billings and cooings. This honorable President *pro tem.* of the Florida Senate the other evening became exceedingly abusive towards another honorable gentleman named Jenkins, who thereupon knocked him down, when, in the language of a local reporter, "he actually flew into pieces, his wig, glass eye, and false ears," being scattered over the floor of the Senate Chamber.

The Faults of Dogs.

From Cornhill.

But of all the current mistakes about dogs, the most exasperating is the vulgar one that they have no faults, that all their virtues are mere matters of course, and that we may expect every dog to be magnanimous and courageous, as we expect a table to be firm, or a drawer to open and shut. The grand Wattsian aphorism, "It is their nature to," exhausts the popular philosophy of the subject, and the meanest cad will pat a dog condescendingly on the head for an act of heroism which he could not himself perform to save a drowning universe. To understand how good are dogs, it is absolutely necessary (as Hegel would tell us) to recognize also their badness. We must see that the "best of dogs has his faults," if we would appreciate the merits which redeem from absolute contempt even the most pusillanimous cur. I have used the word "faults," but I am not sure that we might not equally properly speak of the crimes of dogs, for the turpitude of some of their actions certainly surpasses mere failure in justice or benevolence. There are traitor dogs who have basely accepted bribes of raw meat and remained silent when it was their imperative duty as sentinels to challenge the intruder with the loudest of barks. Moroseness, and even malignity of temper, have betrayed many an animal, otherwise deserving of moral approval, into deeds of violence and murderous attacks on rivals; and the lawless brigandage of others in the matter of their neighbors' bones is almost too common a transgression to be noticed. Even real estate (in kennel property) is disregarded by some marauders, who will hold "adverse possession" against the rightful owner upon

The good old plan
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can.

Others, again, set aside every recognized principle of treaties and friendly alliances. Among the "dogs whom I have met" was one of this kind, an Italian bandit, tall, fierce, and muscular, who lived on a spur of the Appenines. After paying him a respectful greeting at the mouth of his own den in a Tuscan farm-yard, I had been conversing with his mistress for half an hour, when Vendetta (such are the hideous names Italians give to their dogs!) stole up behind me and took my leg in his enormous jaws, with a crunch not soon to be banished from a retentive memory. Worse than such ordinary traitorous acts was that of a dog of whom I have heard, whose heart, previously full of the milk of canine kindness, had been turned to gall by beholding the caresses lavished on a toy-terrier newly acquired by the family in whose affections the hardy mastiff had hitherto reigned supreme and alone. From the reports furnished me of the judicial inquiry which followed the crime (and to which only the genius of M. Gaboriau could do adequate justice), it seems that the little dog was missed for several days, and his absence bewailed, while something in the demeanor of the big dog suggested to all beholders that some terrible tragedy had occurred, and that Leo was darkly privy thereto. At length a servant approaching the coal-hole fancied she heard a faint moan of anguish from the depths of that dreary receptacle, and a light being procured, the miserable little toy-terrier was found well-nigh buried under the coals, and quite unable to extricate himself, or even to move his limbs. Whether the vindictive Leo had actually carried his puny rival into the hole, and scratched an avalanche of coals over him, or that Tiny had somehow managed to involve himself in such a trap, it was equally obvious from Leo's behavior that he was quite aware of what had befallen his rival, and that he lacked the generosity to deliver him, or even to draw attention to his deplorable case. The old Egyptian law, which punished as murderers in the second degree men who witnessed a murder and did nothing to prevent it, would undoubtedly have fallen heavily on such a dog; nor can we deny (though it is a dreadful thing to say of a dog) that Leo was almost as bad as the people who see wives beaten to death and never call the police, much less stir a finger to help them.

The Fashion of Perfumes.

Perfumes are again in fashion. The fickle goddess has once more taken them into favor, and her votaries will again appear redolent with sweet scents.

The sweet odors which in old times were procured from the burning of gums, spices, and odorous woods, to gratify the senses, and which later were furnished by the musk, ambergris, and civet, and by a few flowers, are at this day not only the result of the *enfleurage*, or maceration, of almost all known blossoms, but are procured, by chemical process, from articles in themselves the opposite of sweet.

One reason for the decline of the use of perfumes at particular eras, was their employment as vehicles of death by poison. In the reign of Louis XIV., the act of poisoning by this means had reached such perfection, and persons had become such adepts in their use, that it was dangerous to partake of or use anything which did not come through trusty hands. Some of Louis' nearest relations perished by poisons supposed to have been administered in snuffs, liquors, fruits, or perfumes. To mix a subtle poison in a favorite perfume was a common mode of removing one who had become obnoxious. Long ere Louis' time, Catharine de Medicis was accused of causing the death of the Huguenot Queen, Jeanne d'Albret, by the present of a pair of perfumed poisoned gloves.

The story goes that Anne of Austria, the mother of Louis XIV., suffered from an offensive disease, and being fastidiously particular not to be disagreeable to herself or others, she lived in almost an artificial atmosphere, so heavy was the air about her always with scents. The court followed her lead, and the lady of fashion of that day revelled in sweets. One reason of Louis XIV.'s dislike to them is said to have been their excessive use by his mother.

They have always been more or less in favor. Our great-grandmothers used little silver boxes which they wore attached to their girdles, called pomander boxes. Sometimes these boxes were round like a ball, perforated with holes, and having chains by which they were swung. These were filled with artificial gums and sweet scents.

The ancients were particularly fond of the rose, and, in order to enjoy its fragrance, at great banquets had the floors of their dining-halls covered two or three feet deep with the blossoms, and a net spread over, that they might be kept in place, and yield their odor when pressed by the feet of the guests. The roses thus used at one of Nero's festivals were reckoned to have cost $100,000.

Nowadays, in following fashion's behests, people are content with all sorts of essences and waters distilled from flowers raised for the purpose, to which French names are given to make them more salable. They have not yet become, like the ancient Arabians, so cloyed with sweets that they find it necessary to burn pitch and hair to restore the sense of enjoyment destroyed by excess of fragrance.

The Gecko.

From "Sea-faring Men," an unpublished Tale of the Sea, by Hector A. Stuart.

We had now been three days in the harbor of Bombay, and in that time had made several excursions to points of interest in the vicinity. Among these we paid a visit to a small island about six miles from the Mahratta shore, on which there stood the huge figure of an elephant cut out of a black rock. The figure, when we saw it, was much decayed, and I have since learned, has fallen—the island thus losing one of its chief monuments. It was from this image that the island received its name—Elephanta—from the Portuguese, who, when landing, in the days of Albuquerque, were astounded at this great image, the product of Hindoo skill and fanaticism. It happened while we were prowling round the image that the boatswain bade us listen, and laid his hand on the lock of his musket. We listened and imitated his movement. After the lapse of a minute we heard a shrill whistle, and looking whence it came, saw a large green lizard basking on a rock within a few feet of the image. The boatswain saw it first, and raised his musket; but before he fired a Tonka man who was with us tried to frighten the animal by striking it with a switch he carried. It was a sorry blow for him. The creature turned, and running over his foot, which were bare, bit him in the calf of his right leg, at the same instant the boatswain's piece was discharged, the ball striking the spot lately occupied by the animal, which escaped in the jungle. The poor man who was bitten no sooner felt the fangs of the creature pierce his flesh than he uttered a cry of anguish, and immediately fell to the ground in convulsions. We at once hurried to his aid and did all we could to allay his suffering, but the poison had entered his blood, and he died in less than twenty-five minutes after he had been bitten. We were astonished at the extraordinary virulence of the poison, which even exceeded the most venomous serpents; but our surprise was ended when we learned that the creature whence it proceeded was the Gecko so well known in Egypt as a deadly reptile. We were conversing about it over the corpse of the Tonka man when again an ominous cry warned us of its presence. We started, seized our firelocks, and looked about for the enemy. Presently it was seen issuing from the jungle and looking upon us with eyes of fearful malevolence. We shuddered, for the remembrance of its fatal nature was fresh in our minds; but the boatswain called for a rally. We gave it with a will. Eighteen muskets opened on the reptile, which rolled over on its side riddled with a shower of bullets. Its struggles were short—after a few gasps it lay stark dead. We then went up and took a look at the creature. It was about thirteen inches in length, shaped like a Salamander; its skin of a sea-green color, dotted with spots of deep crimson. Its head was like that of a tortoise; the mouth straight; the eyes large and even in death strangely brilliant, whence I believe that it possesses power of charming not only animals, but man himself. Its teeth are very sharp, and so hard that they might almost make an impression on steel; one of our men did indeed show certain marks on the point of his cutlass, which the reptile had seized while in its death throes, the man closing to stab it after the fusilade. Its legs were armed with claws said to be poisonous; in fact, the whole system of this hideous reptile is rife with venom, and the Indians told us that wherever it passed it left a track of death. It haunts ruins and the stems of old trees, lives chiefly on ants, and is most active after rain. It then utters a cry like gecko, from which it has derived its name. Its bite is fatal, unless the wound be burnt with a red-hot iron or cut out, a proceeding which we neglected in the case of the Tonka man, if indeed it would have done him any good. The reptile is very fond of salt, and our boatswain told us in Grand Cairo, where the creature is common, he knew of a whole household being killed from eating a few grains of salt on which the gecko had shed its venom. Even its blood is poisonous; the Javanese using it to tincture their arrow-heads, the mere touch of which produces a wound which, if uncauterized, results in death. Such is a brief description of this terrible reptile, whose venomous attributes have no equal among the various creatures of the earth. * * We buried the poor Tonka man near the spot on which he died, and setting a wooden cross over his grave, returned pensively to the ship.

Amusements for Children.

In old-fashioned times, boys and girls were left to their own wits for amusements, nor do I think that this was a very bad thing to be left such. I never go into a toy-shop, especially one of those magazines in New York, where ten thousand toys are heaped together, without pitying the modern family.

Once the dear old aunt promised the little girl that if she would be good she should have a doll made for her. Already she had had little, thin, and crinky paper dolls, and picture dolls on slates, and handkerchief dolls folded and pinned, which could be opened out again, on pressing need, to the uses of a handkerchief.

But there shall be a brand-new doll set apart and consecrated to the high ends of doll life, but it shall have eyes, and nose, and mouth marked on it with ink, and set forth in the sight of all men and girls. The joys of anticipation almost equal the rapture of possession.

At length the creative work is done, and the little girl comes into possession of a cotton doll stuffed with bran, and the face brought out in ink in a manner that would make an old Egyptian hieroglyphic dance with envy. A bit of well-worn calico, ten years ago flaming new, in a dress that excited envy, a shred of worn-out lace, a scrap or two of ribbon—these are the whole stock in the child's hand.

But what joy do they produce? Ah, no poet has yet sung one of the gentlest, richest, and most fruitful of earthly joys—the joy of a pet-loving little girl, with her first real doll. Sacred geographers have long searched for the position of Eden. We don't know about the old one, but the door of young paradise is placed not far from the corner where the little girl has laid her doll to rest. Her imagination supplies all that is lacking. This not a corner of a garret, nor a nook in the closet. It is a splendid room. Those are not cobwebs, but tapestry-hangings. Those bits of crockery—is there in Dresden or Sevres manufactures any wares so fine in their eyes as this delf is in the little girl's?

But now-a-days children are buried down under the loads of toys which are upset upon them. Dolls! In one little girl's treasury house I can count twelve—small dolls, large dolls, china dolls, wax dolls, with eyes that move, and eyes that don't, and white and pink—with chairs, and doll-sets of china, and beds, bureaus, stoves, houses, carriage, wagon, and wheelbarrow, till the very inventory becomes burdensome.

Do not children enjoy these? Certainly. But no more than aforetime children enjoyed the home-made and scanty provision for amusement. It is the creative faculty in children that furnishes them their child delight.

If the imagination is killed by a superabundant supply, it has no chance to create. All is done for it. This suppression of imagination by overloading is not confined to amusement. It is a deadly sin in art, literature, teaching, oratory, and all other departments which have for their object the moving of men's thoughts.

A chest of tools—not too many—is a far better present to a lad than a cart-load of wagons, machines, and finished things. No boy ever flew a kite that he had bought with half the pleasure that he experiences to see the work of his own hands rising heavenward.

Some of our happiest hours were spent in damming up a brook. We toiled at stones, we burdened ourselves with loads, we worked for days and days, at spare hours, in laying the ledge across the stream, in stuffing in clods, in adjusting boards, to carry a sheet out as a water-fall, and in a hundred wriggles of ingenuity that were an intense pleasure, at the same time that they were stirring up ingenuity and serving as a real educator.

A good knife and a ball of twine is a good enough capital. Let the boy make his kite, make his base ball, make his bat, his ladder. All true pleasure consists in the creative activity of the human faculties.

Stir up boys and girls to amuse themselves. Then amusement becomes a handmaid to education.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

—The female department of Iowa College is to have an endowment of $20,000. The way in which this amount is to be raised is a novel one. Each lady member of the Congregational churches throughout Iowa will be called upon to contribute 1 cent per day to the enterprise for the next five years, being $3.65 each year, and $18.25 for the five years.

—In 1870 Great Britian imported £240,896 worth of oil-paintings, £11,870 worth of bronzes, £35,498 worth of marble for statuary, £53,696 worth of box-wood for wood engraving, £59,714 worth of engravings, £9,498 worth of picture-frames, £31,942 worth of pencils, and £13,144 worth of lithographic stones. On the other hand, Great Britian exports £147,720 worth of pictures, £51,729 worth of prints, and £4,434 worth of other objects of art.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK........................DIRECTOR.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

Commencing Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

THE ARTISTES. PRIMA DONNAS.

Europe's Greatest Lyric Tragedienne,

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Mme. LEONI LEVIELLI.

Contralto—Signora Eleanor Sanz.
Tenors—Signor Abrugnedo, Signor [illegible].
Baritones—Signor Moriami, Signor Sparapani.
Bassos—Signor Jamet, Signor Coletti.
Basso Buffo—Signor Giorgio Ronconi.
Second Parts—Miss Schoneld, Signori Manresa, Lyall, Cotto, Bataschi.
Chorus Master—Signor G. Santi.
Conductors—G. Carlberg and Max Maretzek.

Full and Complete Chorus and Orchestra.
New Costumes imported expressly from Paris.

Monday, Feb. 3, first appearance of the great PAULINE LUCCA in Donizetti's celebrated opera,

LA FAVORITA.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, TROVATORE—Clara Louise Kellogg.
Wednesday—Lucca—FAUST.
Thursday—Kellogg, LINDA.
Saturday—GRAND MATINEE.

Prices of Admission.

General Admission........................$1.00
Reserved Seats in 1st Balcony........$1.00 extra.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Circle.......$2.00 extra.
Reserved Seats in 2d Balcony..............$1.50

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Wednesday morning, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, at Box Office.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

GRAND INAUGURATION

Of the South Side Second Star Course MONDAY, FEB. 3, and of the West Side Course TUESDAY, FEB. 4, with a CHOICE BALLAD CONCERT by the

BOSTON SEXTET CLUB,

Consisting of Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, Mrs. Barry, Fred C. Packard, Frank Sprague, Miss Persis Bell, and John Howard, to be followed on the next Monday and Tuesday evenings by

GEORGE WM. CURTIS,

And on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 14 and 15, by

THOMAS ORCHESTRA.

Tickets for those three entertainments will be for sale next Thursday morning. Reserved seats for the Boston Sextet Concerts, 75 cents; for Curtis' lecture, $1.00; and for Theodore Thomas Concerts, $1.50.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF COURSE TICKETS at $5 each for the full season, including the above three entertainments and lectures by Wendell Phillips, Prof. David Swing (South Side), Robert Collyer (West Side), Prof. E. S. Morse, Mrs. L. W. Foss, and E. H. Chapin, will be sold at Carpenter & Sheldon's bookstore, 928 Wabash-av.; and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts., for the South Side; and Dyche's Drug Store, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, cor. Sheldon and Madison-sts., for the West Side.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

First time in Chicago and second time in America of Charles Lever's popular novel,

CHARLES O'MALLEY,

As dramatized by Edmond Falconer, of London, and played at Drury Lane Theatre over 1,000 consecutive nights.

JAMES A. HERNE,

The eminent Character Actor.

LOUISE SYLVESTER,

The charming "Soubrette" Star and Vocalist,

HARRY MONTAGUE,

The celebrated "Character Change Vocalist," all engaged for this week only.

In order to strengthen and beautify the Grand Military Pageant, the famous

MULLIGAN ZOUAVES,

80 men strong, have also been engaged. The piece will be produced with new and beautiful scenery, mechanical effects, Costumes, and paraphernalia.

It is very desirable to engage seats early.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's

MINSTRELS.

A New, Brilliant, and Sparkling Programme.

MACKIN & WILSON

In new and startling specialties. Second week of the laughable burlesque of

ARRAH NO BROGUE; Or the Gal o' the Lips.

With new scenery and appointments, which have never been excelled in this city.

THE BLACK POCKET BOOK. BLINKS and JINKS.

Quartette—"STAR OF A SUMMER NIGHT," Tyrrell, Kayne, Surridge, and Lang.

Every evening and Saturday matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

DION BOUCICAULT and AGNES ROBERTSON,

(Mrs. Dion Boucicault), who will appear in Boucicault's Romantic Drama of the

PHANTOM,

The most intense and original sensation of the modern stage.

THE PHANTOM, ALAN RABY } ....DION BOUCICAULT.
LUCY PEVERYL, ADA RABY } ....AGNES ROBERTSON.

The performance will commence at 8 o'clock with the charming drama of KERRY. Kerry, Dion Boucicault.
Next week—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Why pay $4 when you can hear a more enjoyable musical entertainment for 75 cents?

Conundrum! See advertisement of the Boston Sextet Club.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Engagement for SIX NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE of the talented Artist,

MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,

Who will appear in a thoroughly successful sensation, founded on BRET HARTE'S Poems, and presented with new scenery and magnificent effects, including

A Stream of Real Water, falling from the extreme height of the Building.

Monday, Jan. 27, every evening during the week, also at the Saturday Matinee,

POVERTY FLAT; Or, California in '49.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1873.

BENEFIT OF BOBBY NEWCOMB,

On which occasion R. M. CARROLL AND SONS have kindly volunteered to appear in conjunction with BOBBY NEWCOMB, in a GRAND TRIAL SONG AND DANCE. Also, the LEON BROTHERS in their celebrated COW-BELL-OGIANS.

Seats can now be secured.

STANDARD HALL.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL,

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

STANDARD HALL, MICHIGAN-AV.

TURNER HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

The Eleventh Annual Ball of the

United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society,

At Turner Hall, West Twelfth-st., Wednesday evening, 29th inst. Tickets, admitting ladies and gentleman, $1.

NIXON'S—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

Prof. J. M. Macallister the Great Wizard.

ONE WEEK MORE, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

AIMEE and the PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE. One Grand Farewell Matinee, Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock. LA PERICHOLE. AIMEE as Perichole; JUTEAU as Piquillo. Reserved seats, One Dollar—now ready.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Why pay $4 when you can hear a more enjoyable musical entertainment for 75 cents?

Conundrum! See advertisement of the Boston Sextet Club.

VINEGAR MAKERS.

Wanted, a man understanding the manufacture of vinegar from grain, malt, and molasses, to act as foreman. A good salary paid. Address W. H. ARIS, P. O. Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN CH'CH

Corner Washington and Robey-sts.

Tuesday Evening, January 28,

GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT.

[illegible] Louis Falk. [illegible] Board of Trade Quartette, H. W. Bacon, [illegible] A. E. Clark, 2nd Tenor; W. Coulson, [illegible] 2nd Bass. [illegible] "Beautiful Bird" [illegible] "Up the Baby's Stocking," [illegible] 4 years old. [illegible] "Grand Ol' Ocean" [illegible] "Farewell" (Graham). [illegible] D. Carrington. [illegible] Overture—"William Tell," [illegible] W. H. Fil[illegible].

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket-offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:40 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 3:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 166 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

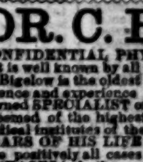
There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known specialist—at 161 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, delicate, or confidential nature—of both sexes. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 161 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

193 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block:

DWELLINGS—SOUTH DIVISION.

Two-story frame house 1262 Wabash-av., 9 rooms, $50 per month.
1446 and 1448 Prairie-av.
Two-story and basement brick house, 138 Vincennes-av., 9 rooms.
123 Shurtliff-av., 9 rooms.
99 Twenty-ninth-st., two-story frame house, 9 rooms.
Two-story frame house on Calumet-av.

WEST DIVISION.

Two new 3-story and basement marble-front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe-st., 14 rooms each.
Cottage 784 Fulton-st., 7 rooms, all in good order; furniture for sale.
Three-story and basement marble front house on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., 15 rooms, all the modern improvements.
First-class hotel in good location, 60 rooms, doing first-class business.
Upper part of house, southeast corner Fulton and Oakley-sts., 5 rooms.

NORTH DIVISION.

537 Webster-av., new two-story and basement brick, 11 rooms.
House and store 970 North Clark-st.
156 and 158 Illinois-st., store, basement, and 6 rooms above.
New two story and basement brick house on Oak-st., near Clark-st.
7 rooms and closets 220 Sedgwick-st., with carpets and stove, &c.
390 Chicago-av., new two-story and basement brick, 11 rooms.
714, 716, and 718 North Franklin-st., new brick houses, 11 rooms each.
Three-story and basement marble-front houses, n. e. corner Indiana and Rush-sts.
174 North State-st., new brick house.
A large list of stores, offices, and dwellings in all parts of the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NO. 7 FLOURNOY-st.
124 Fulton-st., frame house, 7 rooms.
1012 West Adams-st., 2-story house, 11 rooms.
116 North Paulina-st., cottage, 10 rooms.
136 South Sangamon-st., frame house, 8 rooms.
223 Tyler-st., cottage, 6 rooms; some furniture for sale.
287 South Park-av., cottage, 7 rooms; water, gas, and gas fixtures.
944 Burnside-st., cottage, 6 rooms.
153 Vincennes-av., frame house, 8 rooms.
353 Calumet-av., frame house, 10 rooms.
1515 Wabash-av., frame house, 8 rooms.
1220 Wabash-av., frame house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
220 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., frame house, 8 rooms.
742 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement brick, hot and cold water, bath, etc.
424 Fullerton-av., 2-story and basement marble-front.
474, 476, 478, and 480 North LaSalle-st. 2-story and basement houses, with mansard roofs, about 12 rooms each.
26 rooms in building corner of North Wells and Hinsdale-sts.; water, gas, bath, and closets attached; suitable for a boarding-house.
Two tenements, of 12 rooms each, in brick building corner of Beach and Harrison-sts.
204 Washington-st., second and third floors, 8 rooms each; rent separately or together; gas, water, and closets.
Inquire at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-eighth-st., furnished house of 11 rooms and barn; house has furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, and is in A No. 1 order; owner, aged 28, and sister, aged 20, will board with tenant toward payment of rent; references required; parties desiring to keep other boarders need not apply. Address N 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 101 STEWART-av., corner of Barber-st., expressly adapted for boarding and saloon. Room for 40 boarders and 14 horses. Apply to C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH barn. The furniture will be sold cheap. 549 Michigan-av. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A MODERN brick house, furnished, to parties who would board owners. References required. Call Monday.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 279 BURNSIDE-st.; $23. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—356 FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms, pleasantly located and desirable neighborhood. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—6-ROOMED COTTAGE, CLOSETS, AND pantry; water in house; all in good order; $20 per month to good tenant. Inquire at 397½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A 1½ STORY FRAME COTTAGE OF 7 rooms, situated No. 119 North Robey-st., Chicago, Ill. Rent, $25 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, ON OAKley-st., between Washington-st. and Park-av. J. F. STARR, 64 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—164 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A SIX-ROOM cottage, partially furnished; or will sell part of the furniture cheap. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 376 STATE-ST., COTtage No. 361 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st.; $40 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 4 SILVER-ST., $30 per month. Apply at 397 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 134 SOUTH PARK-AV.; 11 rooms. Apply at SIMONDS & CO.'S, 128 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS, NO. 144 Aberdeen-st., from Feb. 1. Price, $50 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE ON WALNUT-ST., between Leavitt and Oakley. Apply at 94 Seymour-st. C. H. ALLCOCK.

TO RENT—THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, A FURNISHed house, 325 Michigan-av.; a private family preferred.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels, wash bowls, bath and closet, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c. No. 273 Thirty-first-st. Inquire next door east.

TO RENT—ONE 3-STORY BRICK, 45 THIRTY-second-st.; possession Feb. 1. A. A. DEWEY, 327 State-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, AT 333 Hubbard-st.; very cheap, and part furnished if required. Call or address Mrs. ARABELLA STEWART, 333 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, $10; 6 ROOMS, $20; HOUSE Park-av., 9 rooms, and furniture for sale; cottages, 45 minutes' ride, $3 to $15; office, furnished, in central business location, $30. EDMUND G. STILES, 276 East Madison-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, furniture for sale—House No. 66 Park-av., 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; first-class location for private family or boarding house; parties renting, also present boarders, would board with purchaser or not, as was desirable and satisfactory. Address or apply to J. A. HALL, 66 Park-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 62 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., 7 rooms, gas, and water, cheap to the right party. WM. THOMPSON, 209 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE at a bargain. Inquire at 426 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 3 ROOMS AND KITCHen, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 365 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st., with all modern improvements. Two-story frame house, 623 Larrabee-st. Rooms suitable for family, over store. All within a few blocks of Lincoln Park, one block from street cars, and in good neighborhood. W. J. DAVIS, Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT residence 587 Wabash-av.; is in complete order. Rent low to a good tenant. Address AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 173 State-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING NO. 7 Eighteenth-st., gas, water, etc., on premises. Rent cheap to good tenant. Inquire of H. O. STONE, Room 9 Stone's Building, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. CALL AT NO. 663 West Lake-st. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, ONE BLOCK from horse-cars, North Side; $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE ON WARREN-AV., good barn; 4-room cottage on Tyler-st. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

TO RENT—738 WEST LAKE-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE containing 14 rooms; immediate possession; $60 per month. Inquire of L. R. CARSWELL, Room 63, 118 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—823 WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS two-story and basement dwelling. A. T. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE ON FOURTH-AV., near Harrison-st., for a boarding-house. Apply at 101 East Harrison-st. office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT OF 13 rooms, on Prairie-av.; owner wishes to board with occupants. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 125 WESTERN-AV., NEAR Fulton-st.; $25 per month. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 182, WEST MONROE-ST. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, lighted on three sides, in rear of No. 90 Washington-st., for printing or manufacturing purposes; arranged for power; rent, $2,500. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 302 Walnut-st.; 9 rooms, bath, etc. Parties leaving going to New York. Inquire of C. W. BOWDEN, 145 South Clinton-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—$1,000—THE 4-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house and barn, 553 Washington-av. The elegant furniture, carpets, etc., for sale or exchange.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Warren-av., near Union Park, containing 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water on every floor, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, etc.; house heated with furnace. Party renting must buy or rent furniture. Lease to run until May 1, 1874. Possession given immediately. Address H, Carrier No. 60, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEW—7 ROOMS, bath-room, and water; $40 per month, in advance. Apply at Room 48, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 547 MICHIGAN-AV.
House of 13 rooms, 754 Wabash-av.
House of 13 rooms, 14 Bryan-place.
Store and rooms over 172 North Jefferson-st.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 481 WABASH-AV., 19 rooms, all light; barn in rear. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND basement house of ten rooms on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-first-st., for one year from 1st of May next. To an acceptable tenant who will purchase carpets (which are new), and as much of other furniture as desirable, an arrangement might be made to board a gentleman and lady in exchange for a portion of rent. Address, stating where an interview may be had, U 43 Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 663 SOUTH CLARK-ST., four rooms. Price $20 per month. Inquire at office of C. L. SMITH, 470 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF six rooms and closets; situated west of State, north of Twenty-second-st. To a first-class family without children, $50 per month. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, PEORIA-ST., $50, suitable for boarders; furniture for sale; bargain; terms easy. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, A COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms on Alexander-st., near Twenty-second-st. Inquire at No. 833 State-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON THE WEST SIDE. A. E. GUILD, JR., Room 59 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF SASH WEIGHTS AT LESS than market rates. SPRINGER'S Iron Yard, 18 and 20 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—PORTLAND CEMENT, IN QUANTITIES to suit. WILLIAM E. SMITH, 158 LaSalle-st.

I HAVE THREE GOOD HOUSES, WELL RENTED, some vacant lots, plain and ornamental stone work, and other property to exchange for building contract or building material. WILLIAM E. SMITH, 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL OR CONtract work on block of houses, in exchange for artificial stone work by the Frear Stone Company, 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with grate, gas, and closets; also, single rooms; rent low. Meals served to order. 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT THE HOLT HOUSE, CORNER LAKE and Canal-sts., furnished sleeping rooms, from $1.50 to $5 per week; also good lodgings, with room to yourself, at 50 cents per night.

TO RENT—2 LARGE ROOMS; ALSO, 3 SINGLE rooms, en suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 224 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 139 TWENTY-second-st. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVEN NICE ROOMS (GAS AND water) on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., furnished, $50; unfurnished, $30 per month. BURNS & PHELPS, 368 State-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WITH FIRE AND USE of bath-room, 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SUITE FRONT ROOMS FRONTING THE lake. Northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen at 549 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, UPstairs, at 72 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, FURnished, in cottage, 84 South Green, 5th door from Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO TWO gentlemen, with or without board, at 541 Union-st.

TO RENT—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, AT 140 South Halsted-st. Rent, $10 per month.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN FURnished room off of parlor, with privilege of same. Private family. 56 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 671 State-st.; rent reasonable to a good tenant.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, at 259 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR MAN AND WIFE THREE UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping, rent not to exceed $20; north of Twenty-fourth and east of State-st. Address J H, 1069 State-st., Monday.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, at 85 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, CLOSETS; WATER handy; lower floor. 112 Coolidge-st. Small Protestant family preferred. Rent reasonable. E. A. HALL.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with gas and use of bathroom. References required. 287 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, at 153 South Green-st., between Adams and Jackson. Bath and all modern improvements.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, suitable for housekeeping; second door from North Clark-st., 15 Grant-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS OVER STORE AT 279 WEST Madison-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, CLOTHES CLOSET, AND pantry, and barn, with or without the house. Inquire at 487 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 148 South Clinton-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, or will rent house furnished, reserving two rooms, to a party giving good security. No. 1029 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 90 ASHLAND-AV., PLEASANT room for two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—AT 903 WABASH-AV., A LARGE FRONT room and alcove, unfurnished, for sleeping apartments only; references required; house has modern improvements.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE furnished rooms for a short time, address Lock Box 532.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for man and wife, or gentlemen only. 191 West Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, AT 183 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, AT NO. 20 Congress-st. Apply on fourth floor.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS OVER 279 WEST MADISON-st., just put in order. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 5 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, very convenient for housekeeping, second floor; $30; 725 Lake-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM and closet, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a single room, with or without board. 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HIGH PARLORS, WITH two bed-rooms; water, gas, mantels, etc.; close to Post Office; $35 per month if taken by to-morrow noon; worth $50 per month. BROWN & HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CLOSET, furnished, two blocks from Sherman House; private family. 146 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, very reasonable, at 145 East Monroe-st. Inquire at Room 21.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 72 ELLIS-AV., 5 rooms, $20, or 7 rooms, $25 per month.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON WEST SIDE; GOOD LOcality; 4 furnished if desired; $40 per month. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR OFFICE or sleeping, at 174 West Washington-st., corner Halsted. Inquire, Monday, of MOSES J. KELLY, on premises.

TO RENT—1069 WABASH-AV., ABOVE TWENTY-third-st. Handsomely furnished front rooms at low prices. References required.

TO RENT—409 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE parlor fronting south, unfurnished except carpet and lace curtains, for gentleman and wife; also room on second floor; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms; also large barn, with loft, at 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT, FURNISHED SLEEPing rooms, with or without board, 144 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished; also single sleeping rooms; rent reasonable. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—HOTEL SLEEPING ROOMS, 73 SOUTH Halsted-st., near Madison. Newly opened and elegantly furnished. Lodging, 75 cents to $1. B. MAUZY, Proprietor.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED MEDIUM-sized room. Has heater, grate, and closet. References required. 122 Cottage Grove-av., junction of Calumet.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished and well cared for, suitable for man and wife or four gentlemen. Also a single room; rent moderate. 1026 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, BEsides closets, pantry and basement; in nice order for housekeeping; rent $30. Apply at 1026 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—565 DEARBORN-ST., 1 BLOCK FROM State-st. cars, neatly furnished parlor and bed-room; quiet family; no children; rent moderate.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AT NO. 823 PRAIRIE-av., near Sixteenth-st. Apply at No. 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN BRICK BLOCK, SECOND floor, No. 115 West Van Buren-st. Inquire at 208 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, for single gentlemen or a party of them. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR UNION Park, 4 furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping for small family. Address V 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, at 348 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, without board; private family; Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av. Address P 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICE, FURNISHED ROOM, WITH A closet off, with the use of a sitting-room, for one or two gentlemen, at 43 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—ROOM NO. 3 AT 42 WEST MADISON-ST.

TO RENT—ONE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front parlor; grate, gas, etc.; reasonable rent. Inquire on first floor 674 Adams-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON SEDGWICK-ST., south of Division; furnished with carpet, stoves, and window fixtures; everything first-class; rent $65 per month. Address T 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 17 SOUTH Ann-st., suitable for gentlemen's sleeping room.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM, UP stairs. No. 206 North May-st. Inquire at 45 Phillip-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath room, in private family. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM OR THREE, FURNISHED for light housekeeping if desired. Inquire at 624 West Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND bed-room. Suitable for three single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply 142 Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR LIGHT HOUSE-keeping, the upper part of 169 Park-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, fire, and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; private family. 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 NICE ROOMS. No. 565 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED room in a private family. Terms reasonable. 269 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms; also two single rooms completely furnished. 287 West Madison-st. First class in every respect.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. JOHNSON, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN AND Inspirational Medium. Mind and system restored to health. Those unable to pay treated free of charge. For ladies only. Parlors 749 Wabash-av.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and Business Medium; also, Physical examinations. 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs. Price, $1.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and test medium. No failures. 290 West Madison-st.

MME. MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. Parlors, 929 South State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MRS. A. CROOKER, 268 WEST LAKE-ST. (CORner Sangamon), Business and Medical Clairvoyant. Satisfaction given or no fee required.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY, TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF age (American blonde), who is of an affectionate disposition, and belongs to no one but herself, would like to have a refined gentleman (not more than 35) claim her as his own. The best of references required and given in return. Address B 15, Tribune office.

A WIDOW OF SOME MEANS WISHES TO CORRESpond with a bachelor or widower, with a view to matrimony. Address T 65, Tribune office.

TWO WIDOW LADIES, ONE AGED 42, THE OTHER 35, and with some means, wish to correspond with gentlemen of upright and honorable principles. Object, matrimony. Address D 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

STORES, OFFICES, AND LOFTS.

5-story and basement brick building 114 Fifth-av.
Second, third, and fourth floors of 135 and 137 South Water-st.
Second, third, and fourth floors of 146 South Clark-st.
Iron-front building southwest corner State and Lake-sts.
Choice offices, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.
Second, third, and fourth floors 148 State-st.
423 Wabash-av., store front.
6-story and basement stone-front building, southwest corner Dearborn-place and Washington-st.
Store 116 Fifth-av.
Second, third, and fourth floors 43 and 45 State-st.
Choice offices southwest corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
Large store and offices southeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts.
New 5-story and basement stone front buildings 220 and 222 Wabash-av.
4-story and basement brick buildings 38 and 40 South Water-st.
Third and fourth floors 149 and 151 State-st.
A large list of stores and offices in all parts of the city.
Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN SECOND STORY, OVER our store, heated by steam, with brick vault, in connection with or without ample storage in same building, with steam elevator. 55 and 57 South Water-st. JOHNSON & ABBEY.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND BASEment, by AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT LOFTS OF BUILDing No. 352 and 354 State-st., corner of Harrison. Liberal rent to a responsible party. Inquire of owner on premises.

TO RENT—THE LARGE HALL, NO. 390 WABASH-av., 80x110, now occupied by J. Bauer & Co.; at a very reasonable figure. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO RENT — SALOON — WITH FIXTURES FOR sale cheap. State and Forty-first-sts. A. A. BLOOD.

TO RENT—A FINE HOTEL PROPERTY, WHICH I will finish to suit acceptable parties. Apply to J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Clark-st., between VanBuren and Harrison. Three upper stories fitted up for a boarding house; 40 rooms; first floor with basement for store. BURNS & PHELPS, 368 State-st.

TO RENT—A CHOICE CORNER STORE PROPERty, to be improved. Location as good as the best. Suitable for dry goods, jewelry, or fancy goods establishment. Several inside properties in choice locations, and desirable rents. Will finish to suit. Also several fine lofts for manufacturing purposes or the trade. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES AND LODGings, opposite the Post Office, in Hough's Block. B. M. DAVENPORT, 181 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 17 AND 19 East Harrison-st. B. M. DAVENPORT, 181 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, OPPOSITE P. O., in Hough's Block. B. M. DAVENPORT, 181 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3 LOFTS, BASEMENT AND REAR OF first floor, 82 State-st. Inquire of J. G. LANGGUTH, optician, 134 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES IN C. L. JENKS' Building, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st., very low rent, by owner, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts. Room 1.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of buildings 146 South Clark-st., near Madison. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—2 UPPER FLOORS IN RAWSON'S beautiful building, 149 and 151 State-st., near Madison; 48x165 feet, together or separately. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—2 STORES AND BASEMENT, NOS. 139 and 141 North Halsted-st.; stores each 20x56 feet; basement 40x56 feet. Inquire of GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME OFFICES, EN SUITE OR single rooms; vaults; also, large office for bank, insurance, or the like, on very low terms, at No. 90 Washington-st. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 255 HALSTED-ST., NORTH OF Harrison, 30x115, east front. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—STORES 184 AND 186 EAST MONROE-st., well adapted for any wholesale business; stores 190x45 feet; large lofts and basement, same size; rent low to a good party. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT TO HIRE A good two-story house, with all modern improvements in same. Must be north of Thirtieth-st., and on Wabash-av. or east of it. Will take a two years' lease if desired. Address, with location, kind of improvements, and price, J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, THREE OR four rooms for housekeeping, south of Division-st. Address P 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE, A HOUSE in good location worth about $20,000; must be fairly worth the money asked. Owners please address U 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURnished rooms for two gentlemen; South Side, north of Eighteenth-st., preferred. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Would board owner for rent. Address O 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FIRST OF APRIL, 1873, a house on South Side, not above Twenty-second-st., with from 7 to 10 rooms. Address K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room near Eighteenth-st., on Michigan, Wabash, or Indiana-av., with or without board, for gentleman and wife. Address K 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF Peoria and Monroe-sts., one large or two small rooms, unfurnished and without board. Address V, care Carrier 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 5 ROOMS FOR A small family, with no children, over some store at good business place, on West Madison-st., from river to Carpenter-st. Direct GEO. MARION, 448 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished cottage, within two or three blocks of South Sangamon-st. I want a nice little house, everything complete about it, and in pleasant location. For place that suits, I will pay full price. Address 237 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT APRIL 1, A FIRST-class house, with large barn, by a family of three persons. A place with grounds preferred. Must be within half a mile of Union Park. Address, stating No. of house and price, H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT, FOR CUSTOMers, a number of good houses. Also, a few cottages, to supply present demands. ENOS TURNER, 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms near station, either at Hyde Park or Kenwood. Owners only need answer or address D 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, by man and wife, without children, where owner would take rent in board. Address, stating location, etc., L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARCH 1, A HOUSE in first-class order, containing 12 or 14 rooms, situated on one of the avenues south of Twentieth-st; good references. Address L. J., Letter Carrier No. 29.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF FIVE years, the three upper floors of a double building for a family hotel, to be fixed up as such, on some corner of a street or alley between Lake and Monroe, Fifth and Wabash-avs., by a good and responsible tenant, from the 1st of April or May. Address J. K., 92 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. Address, with price and location, HENRY WILLEY, 19 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, A LIGHT CUTTER FOR one month. Address, stating price and where to be seen, X 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 TO 9 rooms, south of Eighteenth-st. and east of State, or on West Side, between Randolph and Van Buren-sts, with gas and water. If price and location is satisfactory, will pay from 3 to 12 months in advance. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT TO MAKE SOME arrangements with a party to build a hotel with about 125 rooms, on South Side; good location. Address D 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS OR SMALL COTtage, furnished complete for housekeeping for a family of 3 adults. Rent must be reasonable. Address B 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE NEAR Twenty-second-st.; two rooms en suite, adjacent to bath-room, for two gentlemen in private family; moderate terms; references exchanged. Address V 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH breakfast for single gentleman, on South Side east of State, and north of Twenty-sixth-st. Address, with terms, Y 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE OF six or eight rooms, situated between Paulina, Halsted, Adams, and Lake. No rooms above store wanted. Address F. C. B., 741 West Monroe-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF 3 or 4 gentlemen, with breakfast and late dinner (7 o'clock), in a private family on the South Side; references required. Terms reasonable to the right parties. Address U 74, Tribune office.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, ESPEcially the Remington, for sale on easy payments or work delivered to buyer's home, if desired. G. P. EKSTROM, 101 Milwaukee-av.

A NEW FINKLE & LYON AND A FULL CABInet Singer sewing machine for sale, or exchange for a horse and buggy. Inquire at 391 and 393 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, SHUTTLE machine; these celebrated and unequalled sewing machines are now permanently established in their elegant new store, 256 State-st. J. H. LEROW & CO. City canvassers wanted.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $35. 328 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

LADIES WISHING WORK TO PAY FOR THE shuttle-stitch Grover & Baker sewing machine, can obtain the same by addressing your orders to A. STONE, 150 State-st. You can make from $6 to $12 per week.

SEWING MACHINES—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS offered to prompt, energetic canvassers who are willing to work and earn good wages. Apply at WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 152 South State-st.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 105 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINES AT the old Singer office, 213 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st. "branch 960 Wabash-av.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Prices $50 and upwards. Machines fully warranted for 5 years. Salesroom, No. 379 West Madison-st. We want experienced canvassers, to whom we will pay a liberal commission. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

$45 CASH WILL BUY AN ENTIRELY NEW Wheeler & Wilson Machine; cost $85. Call at No. 735 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN ONE of the leading merchant tailoring establishments in the city; one accustomed to the trade, and capable of taking full charge of the business. Address, stating former situation, and with references and expected salary, A 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, experienced in wholesale trade; German preferred. Address, with reference, Z 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WHO WOULD like to write evenings for a consideration. Address, in own handwriting, S 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A 1 CARPET SALESMAN TO GO TO a neighboring State. We can offer good inducements to the right man. Address, with particulars, B F, Room 78, Barnes House.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED (UNmarried) man, to work in a grocery store; one who has some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Apply corner State and Forty-seventh-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT STATIONERY CLERK. Also 1 good bookkeeper. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN RETAIL GROCERY, 117 Twenty-ninth-st. None but those who have had experience, and good reference, need apply. Call 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Monday.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper to take charge of the books of a large Manufacturing Company. To one qualified, a durable position with liberal salary can be offered. Address B 88, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN watchmaker, single man preferred, one that can talk English. Apply by letter to GIRZIKOWSKY & CO., Negaunee, Mich.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER IN ONE OF the leading merchant tailoring establishments in the city; one capable of catering to a fine trade required. Address, stating name, with former situation, references, and expected salary, A 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOK-BINDERS—1 PRINTER AND 1 blank book forwarder. To first-class men, we will give a permanent place and good wages. DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY, 61 West Lake-st., corner Clinton.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS FOR SIX MONTHS, who will take a lot at Desplaines at my cash price, $100. Call at 146 West Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT MAN AS foreman of a glass and glazing room; must be a good glass cutter. PALMER, FULLER & CO., corner West Twenty-second and Union.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BROOM-WINDER, TO TAKE the brush from the bale and put the brooms in shipping order. References required; steady work given. State price per dozen expected for stalk and hurl; German preferred. Address R. A. TRAVER, Charleston, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER IN a merchant tailoring establishment. Address Z 80, Tribune office, with real name.

WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—SKILLED draughtsmen. Apply to W. L. B. JENNEY, architect, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ENGINEER that understands drafting; one that has had experience in map business preferred; good salary and expenses paid; permanent work. Address W. W. RICHIE, 576 Plymouth, Ind.

WANTED—A FLORIST—MUST UNDERSTAND the business. Or will rent the houses to him. Must come well recommended. Call for a week at northeast corner Douglas-place and Forest-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 OR 18 YEARS OF age, having some experience in meat market, that can come well recommended and willing to work. Apply at 394 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGINEER AT PLANING mill, 429 to 449 Archer-av. WALTER S. MAHER & BRO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL recommended cutter in a fashionable merchant tailoring business. Address for one week Z 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. A 1 ORDER COOK FOR A good restaurant. Apply immediately with references to Original Cafe de l'Europe, 92 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 GORDON FEEDERS, MONDAY morning. 49 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING MAN, having a good grocery trade on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Address D 74, Tribune office, giving name and references. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, WITH small capital, from $3 to $18. Steady work and large profits. Call on E. A. AMSBAUGH & CO., 115 West Randolph-st., Room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABbott's Life of Napoleon III. New edition, with accounts of the Prussian War, and the last hours of the Emperor; making an elegant octavo of 700 pages. The times and the theme render it the most popular work of the day. Exclusive territory with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, willing to canvass or travel when not engaged in office. Address W 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING man, a chance to introduce some article of use or to locate agencies for an insurance company, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Small salary or commission expected, as present business requires me to visit all the principal towns in the above named States. Best of references given. Address B 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the custom boot and shoe trade of the Northwest. Good references required. Address L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BOY TO DO general work in a laundry; one wishing a place can apply at the CRESCENT LAUNDRY, 274 Lake-st., West Side; reference required.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN TO SELL a nice line of goods on commission, in connection with other business; pays well, and but little trouble. Address M, 295 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WITH $3 TO $8 ready cash, for a business sure to pay $3 to $8 a day. Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN WITH $300 to manage or take an interest in good paying business. Apply at 59 West Randolph, bet. 10 and 3. R. I.

WANTED—CLERK, COACHMAN, WAITERS. Also 10 men for steady winter's work. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—FARM SUPERINTENDENT WHO thoroughly understands the management and breeding of horses. Must have family. Only men of grit need apply. Rare chance. Call, Monday morning, at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AMERICAN OR German boy, about 15 years old, to do office work; one that lives with parents, south of Twelfth-st. Call Monday at 941 Wabash-av. and bring recommend.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG BUSINESS man for a permanent situation in an old established business; none need apply unless capable of soliciting for trade. Address O 11, Tribune office, with reference and some information of previous experience.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SOLICIT advertisements for an established journal; liberal salary or commission to an acceptable party. Address "The Register," No. 9 State-st.

WANTED—A LAD LIVING AT HOME, SMART and tidy, at Bradley's Bank, 38 Exchange-place, 9 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—PRESS BOY TO FEED A SMALL Liberty press. North Side Printing Office, 59 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD address. Call Monday, Room 4, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS, 25 TEAMS FOR Michigan and Indiana. Wages, $1.25 per cord; free fare. Apply to SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, WITH $300, TO ASSIST in light manufacturing. Good and sure pay. Dr. T, 336 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STABLE 50x125 FEET. POSSESSION on or before April 1; ground rent, $41 per month; 30 boarders and work for 25 horses. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—TENTS, flags, military equipments, all kinds of fire arms, ammunition, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, pants, jackets, rubber clothing, boots and shoes, &c. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 BLACKSMITH ANVILS, 8c per pound; lot of building iron, anchors, stirrups, &c.; also, lot of iron and steel axles, heavy or light, with wheel to match, suitable for stone trucks, wagons or carts, &c.; also, portable forges on wheels. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 53 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOODS SUITABLE FOR PEDLERS, at a great sacrifice. Room 4, No. 7 Market-st.

FOR SALE—NEW SET GAS AND STEAM-FITter's tools at a discount. Inquire at DEXTER & CO.'S, 109 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT OF SHELF BOXES FOR a store; for sale cheap. Also three large show cases and store fixtures. Address GEO. MARON, 448 State-street.

FOR SALE—1,000 BU. CHOICE POTATOES IN lots to suit. M. WINTER, 634 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT FOR warrantee deed on 2 lots in Beckwith's Subdivision, N. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 38, N. R. 14 East 3d P. M. Will sell the same cheap. Address L C, 633 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—150 FEET 5 INCHES oak-tanned leather belting, made by JEWEL. Apply at 601 State-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES FROM 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS' Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—WOOD—VERY BEST MAPLE, AT $11 per cord, on dock. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 2 DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 28x38 inside, nearly new; price $250. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN FIXTURES AND furniture of a law office; fine rooms, cheap rent. Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$175, A FUR BEAVER OVERCOAT, cost in Russia $400; cash only will buy it. Call at Room 8, 145 South Clark-st. corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE TRIBune since the fire. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, STOVE, PLATFORMS AND gas fixtures, cheap. 265 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LUMBER SCHOONER, CApacity 150,000 feet, at a bargain. For price and terms apply to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 93 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, Propeller Hilton," capacity 175 m feet lumber. Address C. H. SHEPPARD, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE DESK WITH DRAWers for drawings; one letter-press and stand, brush and cup; one large store truck, will carry 5,000 pounds, to be sold on Monday, 27th inst., at 84 Market st., Central Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON SOUTH SIDE—MY former stable, 24x30 feet; would make a splendid carpenter shop. Apply to E. T. HENDRICKSON, at his new livery and boarding stable, 804 and 806 Madison.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 8 HORSE POWER PORTABLE engine and boiler in good order, for sale cheap. A. B. CURTISS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 4x9 ENGINE, and 20—3 tubes, portable boiler suitable for carpenters, millers, printers, brewers, or farmers. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST BE FIRST-CLASS laundress; references required. Apply at 5 Groveland Park, opposite Chicago University.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a small family. Apply at 39 Pine-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONers can find situations worth their attention by applying to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 265 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and learn dressmaking. Call at 606 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 863 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 494 FULTON-ST., A GOOD STRONG girl to cook, wash and iron; also, a good second girl.

WANTED—AT 228 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A first-class cook for private boarding house.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework in a small family. 7 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 103 Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRL AT 357 WEST JACKSON-ST., for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 1171 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply for two days at 176 Third-av.

WANTED—AT 768 WEST LAKE-ST., A YOUNG girl to do light housework and take care of a baby; must come well recommended. Call on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages to one having good references. Apply on Tuesday at 1082 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SWEDish girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; to a competent girl good wages will be paid. 1187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; none other need apply; small private family; good wages. Apply at 64 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 505 WEST Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—GIRL; MUST BE GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer. Reference required. Family consists of husband, wife, and two children. At 912 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 323 WEST MONROE-ST., IN SMALL family, a good cook and second girl; one that can sew. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND sew; one that can run a Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply at 1162 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, second girl, at 395 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, and one for second work, at 824 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL IN A private boarding house; one who has had experience, at 352 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WASH, IRON, COOK, etc. Apply at 440 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, also one to do second work and take care of two small children. Apply at 1270 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN doing general housework in a small private family. Call at 357 West Tyler-st., cottage house.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family; also, a nurse girl. Apply at 128 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 460 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; MUST be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 48 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 1495 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE. ONE good competent and reliable chamber girl.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRL, FOR general housework; who can cook, wash, and iron, at northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework in a small family where there are no children. 1277 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AMERICAN GIRL for general housework; small family; pleasant place easy work. Call to-day. 800 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family. Good place; liberal wages at 45 Cottage-place, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and take care of infant. References required. Call at 71 Vincennes-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT SECOND girl. Apply at 81 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A NICE TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; a pleasant home to the right person. Call Monday morning, 517 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three. Call at 1136 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl for general housework. Inquire at 42 Union Park place.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE, COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply Monday afternoon at 222 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, FROM 15 TO 17 years of age, to assist about the house. A good, neat girl will find this a nice place. Call at 274 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, AT 80 WABASH-AV., up-stairs.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 390 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 84 Langley-st. Apply to-day. Wages, $4.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR HOUSE CLEANING, on Monday morning at 218 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK, AND GOOD CHAMber-maid at 633 West Adams-st. Big wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS GENeral housework. Apply on Monday at No. 156 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A private family. Call at 16 DePuyster-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply Monday at 212 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WILLING TO ASSIST IN A small family for the sake of a comfortable home and $50 per year. Call at 39 Egan-av., northwest corner of Ellis-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby and sew. Apply at 1383 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TOWEL-WASHER. Also, good dish-washer and scrub girl. Apply at 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS, ESPECIALLY SCANDINAvian and German wanted every day at 160 Larrabee-st. No fee.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three. Inquire at 126 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL TO take care of child. Apply Monday, Room 22 Continental Hotel, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. First-class private family at Kenwood. Swede, German, Dane, or Irish. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Must be tidy. Work light, wages good. Apply at 107 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at No. 74 Smith-st., near corner Paulina and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL and one good chambermaid. Inquire at 276 West West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AND DRESS-maker, German preferred. Apply at 126 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, competent to do any kind of family sewing, for a permanent place, and pleasant suburban home. Address, with reference and terms, P. O. Box 87, Hinsdale.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS a sewing machine. Good reference required. Call in forenoon. LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS WHO would be willing to assist in the care of a child. A good opportunity to secure a good home at moderate wages. Address, with reference, M 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 WOMEN TO MAKE COATS AND pants. 755 West Madison-st.

WANTED—347 SOUTH CLARK-ST., UP-STAIRS, dressmaker who understands the Singer machine.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WHITE SHIRT makers on Wheeler & Wilson machines. Also, button-hole makers and finishers. TOMLINSON & SNYDER, 160 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICE GIRLS TO LEARN dressmaking at 387 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SINGER MACHINE hands on boys' fine clothing. 138 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL OR WOMAN AS assistant housekeeper. Inquire at 28 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AT 79 South Canal-st., corner Madison, in laundry.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WOmen, Germans preferred. One for ironing collars and ladies' clothes, and one for shirts only. To the right persons a steady situation will be given. Call Monday morning at the Boston Laundry 289 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—SCRUB AND LAUNDRY GIRLS FOR Matteson House. Apply on Monday, corner of Jackson-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AT 228 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED—A LADY TO COPY SEVERAL ABstracts. Address, in own hand-writing, REAL ESTATE, Tribune office, giving name and address.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR private boarding house. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX LADY CANVASSERS, MUST BE energetic and experienced. Money can be made rapidly. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

WANTED—EVERYONE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT are requested to call at the Wabash Avenue Help Agency, 446, Room 4.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN; A SPLENDID home. Help Agency, 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE AT ROOM 69 Tremont House. Side entrance on Congress-st.

WANTED—A NURSERY GIRL, MUST BE ACcustomed to the care of a baby. Call at 73 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—WASHERWOMAN TO WASH AND iron 200 napkins and one dozen table-cloths, daily, at home; must be taken and delivered. No laundry need apply. Address, stating price, D 73, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 3, No. 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG EXPERIenced drug clerk, who speaks the English, German, and Scandinavian languages; can furnish best of references from late employers. Address for 3 days C W N, in care of Mr. Rud. Sylvan, 13 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper wants a situation; grain commission preferred. Address L 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF five years' experience in the drug trade; speaks English and German; references first-class. Address F 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by an experienced accountant; posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 15, No. 186 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.; or No. 379 West Madison, corner Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who has thorough recommendations. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper desires an evening engagement to adjust or keep a set of books for a moderate remuneration. Address T H, 34 Blue Island-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale store or office. Good references given. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE young man of 20 in a wholesale tin and metal warehouse, or hardware and stove store. Address G M, Box 552, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A 1 reference, in a commercial house. Address L 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, cashier, or general clerk. Expert counterfeit detector. Highest city references. Address L 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOLLEN MANUFACturers—As dyer; has had 21 years' experience, 14 years in Paisley, Scotland and 7 years in this country. Address, stating pay, THOS. McKELVIE, Box 260, Rushville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEWing machine adjuster. Call or address H. W. S., No. 6 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILL-wright. Address Box 38, Beacon, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN cook. Apply in store, 280 South Water-st. JOHN BARNETT.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS house painter (and fair grainer); is willing to work for moderate wages, or would take a job by contract at low figures. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN, BY A job printer of 25 years' experience. Can estimate on work, etc. Address S 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HAND, to run wood-working machinery. Address E A, 118 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS STAIRbuilder; 5 years' practice in this city; none but reliable parties need reply. Answer, for 4 days, U 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER—BY A THORoughly competent man of steady habits, to run a stationary engine in the city or country. Best of testimonials and references. Apply, with permission, to R. C. GIVINS, Attorney at Law, 122 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY OR GENERal cook, by a thoroughly competent man, who understands all branches. Will go in the country, if desired. Will furnish first-class references. BAKER, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, Swede. Is a first-class coachman, industrious and sober. First-class references given from former employers. Address C 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian, with the best of references, either as coachman, in a store, or where he can make himself useful. 26 West Lake-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Swede, to take care of horses, cows, and do vegetable gardening. Country preferred. Address B 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, in a private family; will be found competent; thoroughly understands the business. Address F 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (Swede), competent and sober, with good reference. Please address P 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Sober and industrious; can milk, and will make himself generally useful. Good reference. Please address L 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY SCANdinavian; best of city reference. Call or address CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—DRIVING DELIVERY wagon, or some other outside work. Good references. Address W 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH good business acquaintance with the grocers and druggists of this State, would like a situation as travelling salesman with some wholesale house on salary or commission; good references. Address G 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability (try him); competent to fill most any position; quick, accurate, and not afraid of work; reference first-class. Address A 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN IRISHMAN LATELY arrived in Chicago is anxious to get employment. understands all about horses, can drive well, write a fair hand, and keep accounts. Will make himself generally useful. Has no objection to go to the country. Reference given. Address J G, Harrison House, 128 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ELDERLY GENTLEman wants a situation as travelling agent, or clerk in hotel; can give good references. Address STANLEY, 32 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING OR INdoor salesman in a boot and shoe house, by a man thoroughly posted in the business; has had several years' experience on road, and capable of assisting in any capacity. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—EVERYBODY IN NEED of coachmen, clerks, barkeepers, mechanics, laborers, etc., call or address A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st., and their orders can be filled at short notice.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—SATURDAY EVENING, ON Eldridge-court, a hand satchel containing surgical instruments, &c. The above reward will be paid for its return to 64 Park-av., and no questions asked.

LOST—ON LAST MONDAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-second-st. and Farwell's retail store, a narrow gold bracelet; the finder will confer a favor and receive a reward by leaving it at 49 Lake-st.

LOST—A BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, AND cutter with light stripe; a suitable reward for return of same to H. REINHARDT, 338 State-st.

LOST—AN OPERA GLASS IN A TWENTY-SECond-st. omnibus; finder will be rewarded by returning to 754 Michigan-av.

LOST—A PINK ONYX SLEEVE-BUTTON, WITH the letter R cut in it; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 499 Burnside-st., or at the United States Custom House.

LOST—ON SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs., Jan. 24, a coon skin robe; a suitable reward will be paid for return of same to 507 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., A POCKET BOOK CONtaining four family likenesses and some memorandums. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by returning the same to J. G. HUSZAK, 525 Wabash-av.

LOST—THE FRINGE PENDANT OF A LADY'S bracelet, supposed to have been lost in Wabash-av. stage. Reward will be paid for return to 85 South Morgan-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 25TH INST., ON MADISON-st. car, between Aberdeen and Halsted-sts., a ladies' pocketbook containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mr. WHEATON, 74 State-st.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING ABOUT $13. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 1312 Prairie-av.

FOUND—ON THE 17TH A YOUNG DOG, A pointer; owner can have him by calling 1389 State-st. and paying expenses.

$10 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OR REturn of harness taken from my barn. F. GRANGER, 746 Wabash-av.

$500 REWARD—STRAYED, JAN. 8, A WHITE goat; the above reward will be paid on returning the same to 409 South May-st., and no questions asked.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Z 73: WILL YOU BE KIND ENOUGH to explain personal of Jan. 21, and oblige A C, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TOT: CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson, at 1 p. m.; be prompt. CHARLIE.

PERSONAL—MAY, WRITE ME TIME AND PLACE to meet you. I wish to see you soon as possible. PETTY.

PERSONAL—MRS. KITTIE BOWEN, PLEASE send your address to Mrs. C. T. ROBERTS, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO CALLED at 163 Warren-av., Tuesday afternoon, to inquire about rooms and board, call again?

PERSONAL—MADISON-ST., BETWEEN THROOP and Ada, Friday, 10:30 p. m. Young lady. 3 gents in sleigh. Western-av. announced. Polite bow. If you want a sleigh-ride, address C 89, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—J. S—N, YOU WILL FIND IT IN the Matrimonial News. LOTTIE N.

PERSONAL—A. A.: PLEASE CALL ON YOUR friend on Thirty-first-st., Thursday, 1 o'clock.

PERSONAL—THE YOUNG GENT THAT CALLED at 90 West Washington-st., please call at 12 South Clinton-st. LIZZIE HANNUM.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSED OF some accomplishments, wishes to make the acquaintance of a well bred and respectable young widow who is housekeeping alone, with a view to obtaining a pleasant home. Address U 26, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NELLIE HAVE YOU SO SOON FORgotten your "best friend?" If not, write a few lines to old address.

PERSONAL—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, CORner Madison and Desplaines. I could not stop. Please come to the store, I am anxious to see you. FRANK.

PERSONAL—IF PARTY WRITING ME JAN. 23, 1873, will call or address, giving full name, he will be honorably treated. J. H. McCAUSLAND, 181 West Madison-st., Room 20.

PERSONAL—WILL THE HACK DRIVER WHO left two couples at 109 South Jefferson last Sunday eve call there again. He will hear of something to his advantage. W.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY PLEASE, WHO kept conversation with a young man on Thursday, Jan. 23, on corner State and Twentieth-sts., and then entered Cottage Grove-av. car, send her address to K 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—OSHKOSH RETURNED. ADDRESS, stating where an interview may be had, H 15, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL LOUI J. V., WHO GAVE HER card to me in a Madison-st. car, on last Thursday, about 6 p. m., send her address to JUDGE, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DANIEL RIERDON WILL HEAR OF something to his advantage by calling or addressing J. D. LYON, 758 State-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED, 1 DOZEN OF L. M. Hackett's charts for cutting dresses. Any other equally as good will answer. Address R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, WHO has got a baby 8 months' old, as general servant in a respectable family; can cook well, and is a good laundress; wages no object; can get best of reference. Address 170 South Clinton-st. J. H.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL, OF 16 years, to work for board and go to school, in a small private family. Call or address MISS SCOTT, 985 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook. Apply to M. C., at the Central Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse girl or to do second work. Call or address C. M., 205 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do upstairs and sew in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 204 South Desplaines-st., (near Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and sewing in a private family. Apply at 503 Washington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 GIRLS—2 FOR housework, 1 for second work. No. 121 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook. No objection to a respectable boarding house. Please call on Monday, the 27th, at No. 587 Arnold-st., corner Thirtieth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR CAPABLE AND SUperior girls, in families or boarding houses. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Please call at 216 Wentworth-av., rear house. Best of city reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work in a private family. References if required. Please call at 541 Union-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERSONS WANTING help can be supplied by applying at the EXCELSIOR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GERMANS, NORwegians, Swedes, Americans, and Irish; a choice selection waiting for good situations. No. 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a small respectable private family; reference if required. 695 Indiana-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, clerks, seamstresses, servants, and all kinds of working people. Wabash Avenue Help Agency, 446, Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 4 NORWEGIANS, 2 Germans; and good girls of all nationalities, at Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO housework in a private family. Please call 376 West Polk-st., in the rear, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES SHOULD OBserve that the best girls are to be found at the Scandinavian Employment office, 160 Larrabee-st. Take Chicago-av. cars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 100 GIRLS, OF ALL nationalities, as cooks, laundresses, dining-room, chambermaids, and general housework girls, with references from former employers. We can furnish hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses on short notice. Don't forget that Mr. Reddy has returned to this office and works to the interest of all wishing to patronize us. 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help, of every nationality, can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS A MEAT or pastry cook in a restaurant or hotel. Address 430 South Jefferson-st., corner Bunker.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, formerly of Burke's European Hotel. Apply at No. 439 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 200 FIRST-CLASS girls, with reference. Cooks, laundry and dining-room girls, and for general housework, etc. All those in want of reliable help should call at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress, in a family. Apply at 154 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, who has spent four years on the continent of Europe, and who speaks the German and French languages, would travel with a family going abroad, to whom she would be of great service; the most unexceptionable references given. Address A. D., Room 3, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS, IN A private family. Call or address A. M., 205 Mitchell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESSES, BY two young girls. One to do plain sewing, and one that can do dressmaking. Address I & J 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, in a private family. Reference given. Address DRESSMAKER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a position as seamstress and waitress. Address 32 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker; would go out by the day, or take work home. Can furnish machine. 82 South Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do sewing in families by the day or week; understands dressmaking; has a sewing machine. Price reasonable. Reference if required. Address N 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS seamstress—understands plain dressmaking, can furnish machine. No objections to the country. Address MARY A., 388 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRESS-MAKING establishment, by a lady from Canada, fully competent to take charge, or by the day for the present. Address DRESSMAKER, 24 North Carpenter-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or boarding-house by an American woman. Would not object going out of city. Call at 390 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Has had experience. Apply at No. 9 Sophia-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS HAD position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel in St. Louis, wishes to obtain a similar situation here. Address MRS. A. BROWN.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF REspectability, well educated, and middle-aged, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, widower's preferred; has had practical knowledge of domestic duties, and is a good seamstress. References given. Address Mrs. A, Box 1786, Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A young widow lady with little girl, in a widower's family where a servant is kept. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERness and help sew, or lady's companion, on low terms; or will give music, French, or English lessons part of the time for board. Reference, if required. Address M 78, Tribune office, for a week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English person, as attendant upon a lady; good needle-woman; no objection to travelling. Address K, care of Mrs. Sheldrake, 523 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish widow lady. Good references given and required. Inquire at 490 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR SEAMstress; would assist with light work. 225 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence, as a copyist, or writing to do at home. Best of references given. Address S, 11 Twenty-eighth-st, or 714 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CASHIER or copyist. Is a good penman. Can furnish best of reference. Address L 79, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

A LADY WHO CAN PRODUCE GOOD REFERences would like to borrow, for a short time, a few hundred dollars on good security. Address T 17, Tribune office.

INSURANCE, MERCHANTS' GREAT WESTERN, Republic, Germania, Mutual, Security, Home and Equitable, wanted for cash by J. N. WITHERELL, 369 Wabash-av.

LOANS MADE ON CITY PROPERTY, AND ON improved Illinois farms. Sums of $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $5,000, on hand. Large loans negotiated. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES ON leased lots, and chattels. L. R. CARSWELL, Room 63, 118 East Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE NEGOTIATED. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME. Purchase money mortgages wanted. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 ON CITY PROPERTY. J. & E. M. WHITE, Room 4, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 117 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—SHORT ESTATE PAPER wanted. SNYDACKER & CO., No. 172 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. C. W. PERKINS, 138 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, and other good collaterals. Claims and policies in all insolvent insurance bought for highest cash price. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, pianos, sewing machines, fine watches, and all good collaterals. G. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS COLLATerals, short date; secured paper purchased. Room 8, 188 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND $6,000, for 3 years, on Chicago real estate. Money here. AYRES & HOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for all adjusted claims in bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., Room 81 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—$600 FOR 4 MONTHS ON GOOD COLlateral security. Address S 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, $8,000 OR $9,000, FOR 3 OR 4 years, at 10 per cent and commissions, on inside property worth $25,000. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM OR DIVIDED, for six months or a year. Address S 97, Tribune office.

$1,500. "A NO. 1" SHORT-TIME PAPER wanted. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 11 Methodist Church Block.

$5,000 WANTED ON MONDAY ON WABASH-av. property, worth double. Apply to H. J. CHRISTOPH, 165 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS, CITY or country, can make $5 to $10 per day. CRAWSHAW & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFfered to prompt, energetic canvassers who are willing to work and earn good wages. Apply at WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 152 South State-st.

AGENTS WANTED — GREAT INDUCEMENTS will be given to competent parties to control the different States in selling a newly-invented and the best sewing machine ever offered to the public. Apply to S. W. BRADSHAW, Barnes House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN make $40 to $75 a week with our goods; business permanent and profits very large. MERRILL & CO., 33 West Lake-st., Room 3.

CITY REAL

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KE[...] corner of Madison:
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth [...] to $16,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner of Madison:
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., 6 houses from $11,500 to $16,000.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., two-story frame house and lot 26x170.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 3 houses, $13,000 to $15,000.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 26x180; $7,000.
Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., 3 brick houses, $6,000 to $12,000.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., 2-story house, and lot; $8,000.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story house, and lot; $8,250.
Third-av., near Harrison-st., two 2-story houses, and lot, 50x166, $20,000.
Michigan and Wabash-avs., several first-class houses.
Monroe-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house; $9,000.
Washington-st., near Robey-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $15,500.
Burnside-st., near Monroe, fine cottage, and lot 26x127, $4,500.
Harrison-st., near Sangamon, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 26x198; $5,500.
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage and lot; $3,000.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 2-story house, and lot; $4,000.
Dudd-st., near Jefferson-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot; $4,000.
Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 26x163.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x163.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x163.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., 50x163.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 25x125.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 25x125.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, cheap.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 24x125.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.
State-st., near corner Thirty-fifth, 25x170.
Douglas-place, corner Stanton-av., 54x125.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., lots at $45 per foot.
Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av., 27x150.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25x180.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 100x181.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Butterfield, 40 or 80x132.
Van Buren and Loomis-sts., 80x132.
Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 50x125.
Adams-st., east of Wood, 6 lots.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125; cheap.
State-st., between Wood and Lincoln, 50x127.
Southwestern-av., near Polk-st., 40x100.
Douglas Park, near Leavitt-st., 25 feet.
Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x170.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., 2 lots, $800 each.
Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., 90x125.
Beaubien—Good 2-story and stone-basement house, and lot 30x80, about three blocks from depot, $11,500.

FOR SALE—LARKIN & CO.'S REAL ESTATE BULLETIN, lots! We offer until May next some of the best bargains ever offered in real estate. Notice the following:
11 lots on Twelfth-st., fronting Douglas Park, 25x140 to 16 feet alley.
40 lots on Chicago-av., near car shop, 60x126; 1-6 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.
16 lots, 50x138, on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., supplied with water, gas, sewers, and private houses on adjoining lots. Reddy has returned from a visit to his wife and children in Ireland, and will be at his office as usual. Star Employment Office.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP can be supplied at Mrs. [illegible]

A LADY AS A MEAT [illegible] or hotel. Address [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, [illegible] Hotel. Apply at No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. PALMER & CO., NO. 146 LaSalle-st.:
Wabash-av.—Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second-st., five houses and lots, $8,000 to $10,500.
Michigan-av.—Twenty-ninth to Thirty-sixth-st., 23 houses and lots, $5,000 to $20,000.
Indiana-av.—Twenty-sixth to Thirty-second-sts., 25 houses and lots, $5,000 to $25,000.
Prairie-av.—Twenty-second to Thirty-second-sts., 13 houses and lots, $6,000 to $20,000.
Calumet-av.—Twenty-second to Thirty-first-st., 16 houses and lots, $5,000 to $30,000.
South Park-av.—Twenty-fourth to Thirty-first-st., 13 houses and lots, $5,500 to $15,000.
LOTS.
Wabash-av.—Thirty-fifth-st., $160; Thirty-sixth-st., $110.
Michigan-av.—Thirty-sixth-st., $150; Fortieth-st., $100.
Indiana-av.—Thirty-second-st., $125; Thirty-fourth-st., $95.
Prairie-av.—Thirty-first-st., $110; Thirty-fifth, $85.
Forrest-av.—Thirty-fourth-st., $100; Thirty-fifth, $80.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
The greatest bargain in the city—50x80 on Lake-st., near LaSalle, for a short time only (for a few days).

TO LEASE FOR 20 YEARS.
125 feet front on Clark-st., near Van Buren. One-half of the money furnished to build with.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK, $450 each.
1 lots on Wilcox-st., very cheap.
6 lots on Monroe-st., $1,000 each.
2 lots on Tyler-st., $250 each.
3 lots on Harrison-st. at $150 each.
10 lots on Fifth-av., $1,000 each; easy terms.
3 lots on Idaho-st., 25x125, cheap and easy terms.
1 lots on Madison-st., fronting business property.
8 lots on Monroe and Wilcox-sts., easy terms.
5 lots on Chicago-av., $1,200 each.
2 lots on Orchard-st., only 200 each.
2 lots on Harrison-st., 24x156; very desirable.
4 lots on Cicero county, 2 miles east.
2 lots on Tyler-st., at $95 per foot.
4 lots on Wilcox-st. at $65 per foot.
2 lots corner Park-av. and Fall-st., $2,000.
Lots on Wabash and Cottage Grove-avs.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS.,
131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER OF Dearborn and Madison-sts., basement:
One of the finest buildings up, and rented; it cornees on Wabash-av., at a bargain.
A fine piece of business property, improved, on East Madison-st., rent $25,000 per year, cheap for a few days.
10 feet, by 100 feet deep, corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., an offer wanted.
Offer fast on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., 260 feet.
10 feet on LaSalle-st., near Lake, $12,500; easy terms.
Brick east front, with a first-class frame and house with brick basement and stable, $6,000.
6 acres corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., cheap.
Capitalists can always find good bargains at our office for sale.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV., between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth-sts.; house in fine repair, water, etc.; must be sold immediately. Address owner, Q 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x75, CORNER OF Van Buren and Sherman-sts., 100x52, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties willing to invest $5 money required down. Inquire at 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect title warranty deeds. A very small payment down; balance, 1 and 2 years. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 93 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 7, OR 30 ACRES OF LAND on southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Inquire E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT a parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. OADBURY, 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY. If you don't believe it, call and see. One of the very best houses, swell front, French roof, spacious and elegant, on Michigan avenue, just south of Thirty-first-st. Must be sold immediately. A. J. AVERELL, Honore Block, No. 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-first-st., two-story dwelling, with modern improvements; lot, 25x170; full. Price, $7,000; one-fourth cash, balance 5 years' time. Rents at $63 per month. Apply to S. C. GIBSON, or P. MYERS, Nevada Block, Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, NO. 13 Methodist Church Block:
Lot on Dearborn-st., near LaSalle, $1,100.
Lot on Fifteenth-st., near California-av., $1,000.
Lots on Fiftieth-st., near Stewart-av., $400.
Six houses and lots, near Halsted, $6,000.
Houses and lots, city and suburbs, $1,700 to $10,000.
Two acres, Sec. 15, 38, 14.
Ten acres, Sec. 15, 38, 14.
A variety of farms for sale and exchange.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, IN-side city limits, cheap for a few days.
24 first-class lots near Western-av., very cheap.
Most corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st.
Lot on Twenty-ninth-st. just west of Wallace, $2,200.
Lots on Lake, a section to Kensington station.
Lots, east front, on North Dearborn.
Lots, east front, on State-st. at a low figure.
Humboldt Park property. BASH & RILEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Washington.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE RESIDENCE LOTS, BEST location on West Side, near and south of Union Park, two blocks to street cars. Offered by the owner for two days as a bargain, and can bear name. Parties wishing to purchase, addr ess C 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT House, Wabash-av. near Twenty-fifth-st., with furnace, stone walk, cheap. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—BY COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 15. 5 acres north of Central Park station; cheap, and easy payments. Elegant property on Ogden-av. front; first payment will be made in good acre property.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FORQUER-ST., Halsted-st., $4,500 cash, now paying a rental equal to 20 per cent. C. McDONNELL, 121 Madison-st., room 1.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — 81 LOTS NEAR Milwaukee and Diversey-avs., $7,000; $2,000 cash, and 2 years on the rest at 8 per cent. Inquire of C. McDONNELL, 121 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON CALUMET-AV. 50 feet on South Park-av.
Between Van Buren-st. and Centre-av.
Improved, fine, new house.
J. MATTESON,
140 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—IN LOTS CORNER OF Ogden-ave. and Hubbard-st., being the northeast corner of Ogden-ave. and Hubbard-st., being the northeast corner of Ogden-ave. and Hubbard-st., being the northeast corner of

THE CHURCHES.

A Years' History of the Second Baptist Church.

The Sunday School Lessons—Their Influence.

Items of Interest to Baptists and Presbyterians.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The year just closed has been a remarkably prosperous one for the Second Baptist Church of Chicago. Its roll of membership on the 1st of January touched the round number twelve hundred, for the first time in its history. The additions during the year were one hundred and eleven, forty-seven of which were on profession of faith. The financial operations for the last twelve months amount to $27,370, of which $6,200 went to benevolent operations outside of the home work. The receipts from pew rents were $12,612. This Church has two pastors, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., and Rev. T. W. Goodspeed. The former has been pastor for a number of years, but owing to the vast amount of labor in so large a parish, and ill-health, his brother was called, who entered upon his work Jan. 4, 1872, since which time he has baptized forty-seven persons, solemnized thirty-seven marriages, attended forty funerals, preached eighty-one sermons, assisted in two ordinations, attended some four hundred religious meetings, and made about nine hundred calls.

The Society is well manned, having, in addition to the two Pastors, eleven deacons, a Treasurer, Clerk, and Collector, three regularly-employed missionaries, four Sunday School Superintendents, a Mission Committee of Seven, a Ladies' Benevolent Society, a Woman's Mission Circle, a Missionary Band, an Organ Fund Society, and a Literary Association. It is the object of the Mission Committee:

1. To ascertain the needs of the Sabbath Schools and Missions, and, at appropriate intervals, to bring the work and progress of each before the membership.

2. To devise and put in operation plans to secure a regular contribution from every member of the Church, in order that each department of effort may be properly sustained, and a single appeal be made for the whole work.

Their report for 1872 is as follows:

Whole amount received	$4,148.46
Paid for salaries	$1,641.67
Paid for schools	1,773.53
Paid for moving South Church building	188.00
Paid Collector	30.12
Paid incidentals	23.00
Balance in Treasury to credit of Mission Fund	221.04
	$4,148.46

The schedule of appropriations for 1873, as made out by the Committee, is $3,450,000.

Respecting the Sunday Schools in connection with the church, of which there are four, the Home school is the largest, having an average attendance this year of 751. The maximum attendance at any one time was 942, the minimum, 600. Receipts for the year, $686.97. The Union Band Mission, corner of Second and Richardson streets, averages 360 scholars; the Danish Mission, 198; and the Union Stock Yards Mission, 300, making a total average attendance of 1,404 scholars in the four schools.

One of the deacons made 160 calls on New Year's Day, and the nine have made over a thousand visits during the year.

The choir contains seventy members. Their opening voluntaries embrace the choicest selections, among which of late have been five numbers from Haydn's "Creation," nine numbers from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," Beghini's "The Lord is Great," etc.

One of the active missionaries of the church, known as "Lame Jessie," who has been in the field for the last five years, has made 16,954 visits, and has distributed 11,374 garments.

This partial showing of the Second Baptist Church places it among the first of our city churches, and with the best in the country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

Quietly and already quite effectually the churches of the United States and Canadas have adopted a uniform series of Sunday School lessons. These lessons begin at "the beginning" (Gen. I), and there is no telling where and when they will stop. The Sunday School papers and the religious press generally are giving weekly comments on the various themes in the order of their coming. It is said that more children are now perusing the same lessons from the Sabbath to Sabbath than ever before. Surely the moral influence of these hundreds of thousands of teachers and scholars, all thus engaged, is very great, and the best of it all is, that it is in the direction of a universal charity and brotherhood, through a common Father and Redeemer. The demand for commentaries on Genesis was never so great. The following comment on the lesson to-day (Cain and Abel) is taken from the Montreal *Witness*. It will bear reading a second time:

We have, in this lesson, the introduction of one of those similes or emblems which run with singular continuity all through Scripture: on the one hand, the blood of Abel crying to God from the ground,—remembered against the generation which rejected Christ with that of all the other Old Testament martyrs,—and quoted by Paul as yet speaking, as his discourses do, to the Spiritual world; on the other hand (typified in the sacrifice of a lamb), the blood of sprinkling which speaketh better things than the blood of Abel. The blood of man, meaning simply his mortal life, is precious in God's sight (see Gen. 4, 5, and 6),—the most precious thing in the material world. In like manner, the life of the soul is exceeding precious in God's sight. To what extent Abel understood the meaning and preciousness of the blood which cleanseth us from all sin we cannot ascertain. We are only told that "by faith he offered a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts." The same testimony was borne him by Christ, who calls him "righteous Abel." His righteousness in this case may have consisted in the mode of his sacrifice, to which God had respect. As we cannot suppose that the idea of offering a lamb to God originated with man, we may conclude that some instructions on the use of this important emblem had been already imparted, and that Abel was following such instructions and Cain ignoring them.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 26—Third Sunday after Epiphany.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

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Jan. 27—St. John Chrysostom, B. C. D.
Jan. 28—St. Raymond, of Pennafort, C.; St. Agnes, secundo.
Jan. 29—St. Francis, of Sales, B. C.
Jan. 30—St. Martina, V. M.
Jan. 31—St. Peter Nolasco, C.
Feb. 1—St. Ignatius, B. M.; St. Bridget, V. (Patroness of Ireland).

BAPTIST ITEMS.

The Western Avenue Baptist Church has increased its Bible class from 30 to an average attendance of 110 during the last three months. Nine additional members were received at a recent communion. Meetings have been held every night since the beginning of the year. Rev. Henry Moorehouse will occupy the pulpit this evening, and every evening this week.

Fourteen persons were baptized at the Coventry Street Baptist Church last Sunday evening by the pastor, Rev. A. L. Jordan, making in all thirty-six accessions during the year. The working force of the church has been doubled in the last twelve months. Their property, originally in possession of the First Church is now their own, and all indebtedness has been cancelled. The Society recently licensed Nicholas Hayland to preach the Gospel.

The Chicago Baptist Union has directed the completion of a book to contain the whole record of itemized receipts and expenditures of moneys, etc., contributed in aid of Chicago Church suffering by the great fire. A local reunion and supper will begiven at an early date in the lecture room of the church, at which the churches of the city are expected to be represented.

The ladies at the Baptist Church at Austin have presented the pastor's wife with a well-filled purse of money. The pastor is greatly encouraged by the reception of several new members, and the growth of his congregation and Sunday School.

The North Star Church, in charge of Mr. Whitehead, is rapidly recovering the popular position it occupied before the great fire. There is just now a large degree of religious interest in the congregation, and several conversions are reported.

The University Place Baptist Church received five additional members last Sunday evening. The sacrament of baptism, on the occasion, was administered by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs.

PRESBYTERIAN NOTES.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association, of this city, at their last meeting, unanimously adopted resolutions commending Mr. Charles Crosby, the Financial Agent of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, to the liberality and co-operative efforts of the churches in Chicago; and more especially to individual parties upon whom he may call personally. The Association discussed last Monday the Tyndall test of prayer. The subject elicited such interest that it will be continued at the next meeting.

The Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., pastor, it is said, will certainly build during the coming summer. The materials used will be brick and stone. Preparations for the new edifice are now being made. The exact location is not yet agreed upon, though it is quite certain it will not be upon the present site, but somewhere fronting Jefferson Park. Nine additional members were received into the church last Sunday.

The *Interior*, the Presbyterian organ of the Northwest, was sold again by the proper authorities last week. Its proprietor this time is Cyrus H. McCormick, who, with his large resources and interest in the denomination it represents, will no doubt do all in his power to make it a successful and first-class religious journal. It will be under new editorial control, but who the editor or editors will be is not yet known.

GENERAL NOTES.

Special meetings are being held since the Week of Prayer in the North Side Tabernacle, conducted by Brother Moody, assisted by Major D. W. Whittle, B. F. Jacobs, H. Morehouse, and others. A great deal of interest was manifested in the meetings during the Week of Prayer, and meetings for thirty days were appointed. It is said that many have been reclaimed, and with the large number of young converts are now walking the pilgrimage path of faith. The preaching of Mr. Morehouse has been listened to by crowded houses. The manner of conducting the services is very simple; while the congregation are gathering a song of praise is sung, and after this the sermon, usually divided in the middle by the singing of an appropriate hymn or song; the singing, which is eminently congregational, forms an important part of the service. After the sermon there is a second meeting held in the lecture-room, where all who are interested are invited to tarry for consultation and prayer. Under the energetic leadership of Brother Moody, much good work is being done on the North Side.

Rev. Dr. C. O. Waters and wife, with a number of their friends, celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, No. 41 East Eighteenth street, on last Wednesday evening. The occasion was one of delightful pleasure to all present. The Doctor never seemed more happy, and his wife, who wore the garland of white flowers, seemed as handsome as in the days of yore. The presents on the occasion were numerous and costly. Among those sent in from abroad was a 5-cent piece, from Mrs. Rev. Dr. Candee, of Richmond, dated the year of their marriage, 1848. A sumptuous and substantial supper was provided, and the guests lingered happily until the clock of "reasonable hours."

A very interesting revival meeting is being held at a small country church, six miles from Naperville, in Du Page County. The aged pastor is assisted in the good work by a number of Christian laymen from this city. Farmers from all parts of the neighborhood come in their big sleds, which are always loaded down with both young and old, who seem glad to hear those earnest laymen speak. There is plenty of work, too, not only in the city but in the country, and it is a good sign to see even this indication of activity.

The noon-day prayer-meeting, yesterday, was led by Rev. C. E. Cheney, and was deeply interesting. The Sunday School lesson for to-day was fully discussed. Quite a number who arrived a few minutes late could not get standing room within the doors, and had to leave. The singing, conducted by Mr. Ira D. Sankey, is an interesting feature of the meetings. The Superintendents of the various Sunday Schools in the city speak on the lesson, thus affording a fine opportunity for teachers to brush up their ideas for the labor of the Sabbath.

Rev. Robert Collyer has lately paid a visit to his old home, Pennsylvania, where "Rob Collyer" used to make more hammers and horseshoes than anybody else. Going into the old Methodist Church, he took his seat in the old pew in the corner, but, being recognized, was called to the pulpit. During the closing prayer there was said to be a continuous encore of "hallelujahs" and "amens."

CLOSE COMMUNION.

The *Standard* of this city, the Baptist organ of the Northwest, has made a short and terse reply to the late new style of argument advanced by the *United Presbyterian* on the subject of close communion. The following is what the *Presbyterian* said:

> There must be some overweening, passionate wish for visible communion with the Baptists. They adhere to baptism by immersion, and think the members of the Church are they who, having professed their faith in Christ, have been so baptized. But there seems to be a great host outside who are not happy because they cannot sit down with these brethren, and who positively abuse them because they do not ask them in. It is a special compliment to immersionist Christian character. It proves also the misfortune of those who try to kiss their brethren through the bars, but cannot; and who, therefore, stand outside, fretting and chafing, and finally storming, as if they would bombard the entrenched believers into communion. If these latter do finally conclude to open their gates, they ought to be advised to do it cautiously, for there will be such a rush at them of long-banished brethren as will be embarrassing.

To which the *Standard* replies:

> There is more sense and more Christian charity in this *squib* from the *Presbyterian* than in the usual savage assaults upon the Baptists, by the Pedobaptist press and pulpit. These delightful brethren come at us something after the style of England, when a few years ago, with her long guns, she opened China to the reception of her opium. John Chinaman said, "We do not want your poisonous drug." John Bull replies, "It makes no difference what you want, you *shall* have the stuff." The Baptists do not believe it right or charitable to commune with unbaptized believers, and thereby sanction the perverting of Christ's command. The Pedobaptist *World* says, "It makes no difference what your conscientious convictions are. We will fight you till the doors of your churches are opened to us."

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

The relation which the Church should sustain to the popular amusements of the day, and just how far and where a church-member should go, has always been a subject upon which there has not been the most perfect harmony, and certainly not in large cities, and especially in Chicago. This is what the Rev. Dr. John Hall has just said about it:

> It would be better for the Church, as a Church, not to take action, formally or informally, upon this matter of amusements; Christian ministers would find it as well to abstain from discussing which is good, which is bad, and when an innocent becomes a sinful game. Such preaching only magnifies and exalts that mere negative goodness that boasts itself in its self-denials, and makes religion like a long face that one never does. People do not need right on this and kindred matters so much as principle; they require not direction, but a vigorous spiritual life, and it is the latter that the preacher is called upon to urge and encourage in his ministrations.

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SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held to-day, morning and evening, in the following churches:

EPISCOPAL.

The course of six sermons to be delivered by different Episcopal clergymen, on Sunday evenings in the Cathedral, and in Grace Church, will begin to-day. The first of the sermons will be by the Bishop of Illinois, and will be delivered at 3:30 p. m., in the Cathedral, after which service will be held in the evening at Grace Church, at 7:30. Subject "The Christian Church."

—There will be full services at the Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Services full choral.

—The Church of the Holy Communion, Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector, morning service at 10:30 a. m. The evening service to-day will be omitted, in order that the congregation may attend Grace Church and hear the sermon by the Bishop.

—The Rev. H. G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. Chas. V. Kelley, of St. Stephen's Church, will preach this morning in the chapel at Maywood.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate as usual at Calvary Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will officiate, this morning only, at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach this morning at Grace Church.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will preach this morning and evening at St. John's Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. J. F. Mockelland will preach this morning in the Wabash Avenue Church. There will be a social and prayer meeting in the evening.

—The Halsted Street Church will be reopened to-day. The Rev. W. C. Dandy, the Rev. Mr. McChesney and the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, and others, are expected to be present in the morning and evening. The Rev. Chas. R. Fowler will preach in the afternoon.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart will preach this morning in the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. A. Yonker will lead the revival meeting to-day at the Western Avenue Church. The subject is "The Prodigal Brother."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach this morning and evening in the chapel of the Ashland Avenue Seminary.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge will preach this morning and evening in the Third Church.

—The Rev. James MacLaughlan preaches, as usual, at the First Scotch Church. The evening subject is, "Was there a Church before the Day of Pentecost?"

—Professor Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's Theatre

—Preaching in the Fullerton avenue Church, by the pastor Rev. W. C. Young morning and evening. Sunday school at 12 m.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt will preach this morning at Oak Park on "The Conqueror and his Inheritance."

—The Rev. Robert Laird Collier will preach this morning in Martine's Hall.

—The Rev. John Weiss, of Boston will preach in Unity Church for the Rev. Robert Collyer.

—There will be morning and evening services in Murray Chapel.

—There will be no morning service in the Third Church. In the evening Rev. John Weiss, of Boston will preach on "Trust in a Divine Place."

BAPTIST.

The Rev. John Gordon will preach his annual sermon this morning in the Western Avenue Church. The Rev. Henry Morehouse will preach this evening and every night this week.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the Wabash Avenue Church. There will be a gospel meeting in the evening.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning in the University Place Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. I. T. Chamberlain will preach this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—The Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach as usual at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets; Rev. Dr. Forrester, pastor, will preach morning and evening.

—St. Paul's—Services in the morning, as usual, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court. Dr. Ryder will preach.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach to the Second Society, at 3 this afternoon, in Plymouth Church, on "The Separation of Abraham from Lot."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Lyman C. Howe will lecture this morning at No. 99 West Randolph street, on "The Genius of the Lyceum Movement." In the evening, he will deliver a farewell address.

—Elder Miles Grant, of Boston, will preach this morning and evening at Advent Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. G. Mansfield will hold a morning and evening prayer-meeting at No. 619 West Lake street.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this morning in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prussian Government has definitely decided to apply the provisions of the Anti-Jesuit bill also against the Order of the Dames du Sacre Cœur de Dieu.

—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Lay, Bishop of Easton, has so far lost his voice as to be able to speak only in a whisper, and is now under treatment by one of the most skilful physicians of Baltimore.

—Mr. Gladstone again denies that he is a Romanist, and "regrets that it is not in his power to save the credulous from the annoyance caused by the impudent repetition of a falsehood."

—The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts have resolved not to call another special convention, but leave the election of a Bishop to the annual convention, which meets next May. In the meanwhile the Episcopal work of the diocese will be done by the Bishop of Maine.

—The amount contributed by Pennsylvania Baptists during the past year for religious purposes was $520,460.

—A Methodist church of seventy members has been organized by the Rev. W. Taylor, at Poonah, near Bombay, India.

—In 1869, 16,000 persons were converted to Christianity in Madagascar, and in 1871, the Christian community was increased by 63,000.

—Bishop Arms is fearful that his Methodist brethren are cherishing too great a desire for fine churches and an educated ministry. The only compensation was, that, where one costly church was built, fifty plain ones were also erected. Then, too, there was the consideration that it was better to allow wealthy members to spend their money in this way than not at all, and thus have a communion of misers at the altar.

—The Rev. O. H. Newton, the chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary, makes a report that about nine hundred and sixty of the convicts have professed religion since the formation of the prison church, a year and a half ago. Of these, about a hundred have been discharged, and joined churches outside, and are living consistent Christian lives.

—Bishop A. C. Coxe, who was recently on a visit to the Episcopal Mission at Hayti, consecrated the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Portau-Prince, as a memorial church of the late Bishop of Maine. On Sunday, Dec. 18, at the early service to the English portion of the people, he confirmed four persons, and at the French service, held at a later hour, he confirmed thirty-five persons, mostly adults, of both sexes. The church was crowded, and the services were very animated.

—The Jesuit priests in in Rome are exciting their hearers by declaring the recent floods were sent by God as a punishment for the recent reforms, and that the liberty of the press, as well as the civil and the religious liberties, and the new Constitution of the Italian Kingdom, are all the work of Satan; and the present inundations only a prelude to a new deluge, which will soon submerge our globe, and especially Italy.

—A New York Methodist minister says he finds "greater difficulty in converting fifty sinners today than in converting 500 twenty-five years ago."

—And now the clergy are beginning to strike. Four curates at Richmond, England, are said to have struck work on Sunday; but Bishop Oxear, being a man of energy, summoned assistance by telegraph, and was able, notwithstanding the defection, to get through ten services in two churches.

—Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, in a late letter, characterizes theatre-going and dancing as demoralizing vices.

—In the Supreme Court of Connecticut has just decided an important case. The Methodist Church at Bridgeport, Conn., received, by a bequest, some property, which was taken possession of by the Society. Some years after, a majority of the Church organized a Congregational Society, and conveyed the property over to the Congregationalists. The minority disputed the right of the majority, and brought suit for the property and $5,000 damages, which have just been awarded them by the Court.

—A testyman of Trinity Church has come to the defence of that institution against the charges of wastefulness and extravagance which have been laid at its door. He says that Trinity gives $40,000 annually to other churches, besides supporting the two principal churches on Broadway down town. The corporation has only two chapels, Trinity and St. Chrysostom, where the wealthier classes attend. The Church accumulates nothing, and has, for the last ten years, been spending more than its income.

—The *Independent* brings Dr. Watt to the point in favor of baptismal pants. It finds an indorsement of them in his well-known version of the forty-second Psalms—"pants for the cooling water brooks!"

—It is not an uncommon thing for clergymen to go into speculation, but it is rare for a speculator to go into the pulpit. Mr. Thomas A. Hoyt, however, has resigned the Vice Presidency of the New York Gold Exchange to accept charge of a church at Nashville. He has preached occasionally in New York.

—At a watch-meeting held in Christ's (Episcopal) Church, in Boston, on the night of the 31st of December, the British subjects present sang "God Save the Queen," and after prayers for the President of the United States, prayers were offered for the Queen and Royal Family of England, with a special prayer for the Queen as "the supreme governor of the Church of England." This is the first time since the Revolution that prayers have been made in church in Boston for the sovereign of England."

—The New York *Metropolitan Record*, started some twenty years ago as the official organ of the late Archbishop Hughes, has ceased to exist.

—The increase of the Baptists in this country last year was 63,686, being larger than that of any other denomination.

—A letter from Rome in the Paris *Temps* states that there are now twelve Protestant places of worship of a temporary character in the city, where addresses and sermons are given by evangelical ministers almost every night. Some of these places of worship are very plain and unpretending. One near the Apollo Theatre consists merely of a shop and back room, the walls of which have been whitewashed and hung with placards containing texts of Scripture. A young minister officiates every evening to a congregation of some twelve or fifteen persons, protected by a couple of policemen.

—The last census of Palestine shows a total Jewish population of 15,203 souls. Of these, 8,000 (more than half) live in Jerusalem, about 4,000 in Safet, 2,000 in Tiberias, and 800 in Hebron. The remainder, about 400, are divided between Acco, Jaffa, Haifa, Sichem, and Shefa-Amar.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The snow-storm seriously interfered with business during the last half of this week. In fact, the whole month of January has been so stormy that it has several times nearly stopped the progress of everything connected with trade—except the maturing of notes, which stops for neither wind nor snow. The marketing of products, the sale of goods, and the collection of debts in the country, has been interrupted to so great an extent, that merchants in general have had a discouraging season, and it is not at all surprising that many of them are hard pressed to meet their engagements. The effect of the interruption to business is perceptible in the increased demand for accommodation, and in the decrease in the deposits at the banks that have large lines of mercantile accounts. We hear of one prominent bank that has lost 25 per cent of its aggregate deposits in this way since the first of January. A good many other banks have also experienced a large decline in their deposits, though not to so great an extent as the one referred to. In this case it showed that the depositors were wealthy and had the money to their credit to draw, whereas, in the case of other banks, the pressure has been felt in the way of an increase in the demand for accommodation.

The usual monetary ease caused by the disbursement of interest and dividends has not been experienced this year, and it can now scarcely be expected there will be much improvement until the advent of milder weather permits trade to resume its usual activity, and until the railroads carry off a greater portion of the surplus products accumulated here and in the country.

In the open market there seems to be considerable money to loan at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for short time and on first-class collaterals, but commercial paper is difficult to negotiate, and rates are nominally 2 per cent per month, with but little doing at that.

Exchange was sold at 75c and 80c per $1,000 discount between banks to-day:

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

	Clearings.	*Balances.*
Monday	$5,227,227.37	$319,933.30
Tuesday	3,016,044.73	317,442.43
Wednesday	2,873,596.58	244,729.08
Thursday	2,967,545.39	236,879.12
Friday	3,356,062.63	265,413.11
Saturday	2,170,668.90	260,924.90
Total	$18,450,550.64	$1,645,014.89
Corresp'g week last year	15,186,606.17	1,705,398.97

Mr. H. Nash, the well-known and efficient Cashier of the United States Depository, in this city, has resigned that position to accept that of Cashier of the National Bank of Illinois. Mr. Nash has been a faithful public officer, and the bank is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of so valuable a man.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	113	115½
5-20s of '64	115	115½
5-20s of '65	115½	116½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115½	115½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116½	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116½	116½
10-40s	115½	115½
U. S. (new issue)	114½	114½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	93@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¼-110¼
Gold Exchange	....	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¾	114
Silver	....	....
1808 Not War 1812	170	185
1208 Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	140	....
Third National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	135	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	205	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	113	115
City National Bank	145	....
Cook County National Bank	....	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	....	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	....	105
Pullman Palace Car	110	115
Sixth Ward Gas Company	100	105
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	105
Chamber of Commerce	....	100
Traders' Ins. Co	....	100

Sales.

$8,000—Third National Bank, at 138.
$5,000—German Savings Bank, at 110.
$2,000—North Chicago City Railway, at 98.
$13,000—Mutual Bank of Illinois, at 100.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,180	3,874	3,510	2,838
Wheat, bu	16,450	1,050	6,588	708
Corn, bu	27,965	70,320	4,386	39,877
Oats, bu	18,020	19,550	13,210	9,319
Rye, bu	1,658	2,630	....	760
Barley, bu	15,750	4,090	850	3,724
Grass Seed, lbs	40,850	147,050	99,095	60,330
Flax Seed, lbs	990	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	11,450	15,650	10,200
Cured Meats, lbs	40,000	62,270	1420,340	1150,545
Beef, brls	....	38	50	50
Pork, brls	127	338	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs	19,070	210,020	350,974	440,260
Tallow, lbs	4,490	37,430	....	121,220
Butter, lbs	13,388	45,555	19,504	20,600
Dressed Hogs, No	1,608	5,798	4,280	1,200
Live Hogs, No	7,027	8,804	....	3,143
Cattle, No	284	2,192	....	2,087
Sheep, No	218	1,950	....	....
Hides, lbs	16,180	177,300	156,190	125,333
Highwines, brls	250	273	200	267
Wool, lbs	36,119	182,790	11,640	20,920
Potatoes, bu	1,130	....	....	....
Lumber, m'd	123	683	131	233
Shingles, m	80	150	170	113
Lath, m	....	65	....	19
Salt, brls	....	....	515	1,510

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 18 cars wheat, 50 cars corn, 9 car oats, 3 cars rye, 11 cars barley. Total, 91 cars, or 47,000 bu.

Withdrawn from store during the week for city consumption: 27,824 bu wheat, 15,170 bu corn, 5,184 bu oats, 4,837 bu rye, 22,238 bu barley. None on Friday.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Jan. 18,	*Jan. 25,*	*Jan. 27,*	*Jan. 18,*	*Jan. 25,*	*Jan. 27,*
	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	27,130	30,580	23,308	13,998	13,998	13,998
Wheat, bu	166,150	123,620	41,675	41,675	41,675	41,675
Corn, bu	520,202	510,885	553,685	553,685	553,685	553,685
Oats, bu	207,725	200,680	119,685	119,685	119,685	119,685
Rye, bu	19,880	19,083	10,847	10,847	10,847	10,847
Barley, bu	63,855	62,900	32,296	32,296	32,296	32,296
Dressed hogs, No	13,948	20,214	22,079	22,079	22,079	22,079
Live hogs, No	155,697	196,094	87,116	87,116	87,116	87,116
Cattle, No	16,290	8,445	11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680
	SHIPMENTS.					
Flour, brls	28,402	28,221	17,667	17,667	17,667	17,667
Wheat, bu	48,568	48,286	9,370	9,370	9,370	9,370
Corn, bu	230,508	211,033	224,974	224,974	224,974	224,974
Oats, bu	151,700	156,889	102,540	102,540	102,540	102,540
Rye, bu	3,100	2,200	9,257	9,257	9,257	9,257
Barley, bu	68,858	43,072	21,914	21,914	21,914	21,914
Dressed hogs, No	8,144	10,036	11,077	11,077	11,077	11,077
Live hogs, No	28,030	20,241	13,436	13,436	13,436	13,436
Cattle, No	7,942	5,568	7,789	7,789	7,789	7,789

The old familiar face of Jesse McAllister was seen on 'Change to-day. He is now farming in White County, Indiana.

It is understood that standard samples of our grades of wheat will be forwarded to the New York Produce Exchange within a few days, so that dealers there may learn to know Chicago No. 2 Spring when they see it, and not always credit it to Milwaukee. At present they call our No. 2, Milwaukee No. 2, our No. 3 they call Chicago No. 2, and our rejected they call Chicago No. 3. At least, so say men who ought to know, and think it is about time that Chicago produce is credited to Chicago.

On and after the opening of navigation a despotic, of the fourth Fresnal order, showing a white light, will be exhibited from a brick tower in the village of Gibraltar, near the mouth of the Detroit river; and a despotic of the 3½ order will be exhibited from the light-house on the hill at Cleveland, Ohio, showing a white light.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were all slow to-day, but some were strong, and most of the rest were steady. The general tone in produce is one of firmness, and there is little doubt that an important advance would be effected in prices in many departments, if it were not for the stringency of the money market, which, again, is due largely to the difficulty experienced in moving our produce eastward. There are plenty of shipping orders here, both for provisions and breadstuffs; but the holders of such orders hesitate to fill them, and if the property were bought it would not be paid for, unless cars could be procured in which to send it to the parties wanting it. Things were bad enough before the snow-storm, but now they are much worse, as, although the roads are now open, there is an accumulation due to a past suspension of traffic, and less weight can be moved with a given power than if the weather were favorable to shippers. In the city the same difficulty exists; there is not only loss of time in switching on the railroads, but in moving property by means of teams.

In view of the inevitable pressure of freight which is more imperious with cash recurring winter, it is difficult to see how the commerce of the West can be carried on without a very large augment in rolling stock. If the managements of the roads cannot furnish this as wanted they scarcely ought to object to the use of their roads by outside owners of cars and locomotives, under suitable regulations and at reasonable compensation. The dog-in-the-manger policy, which was not even respectable in the days of Esop, the Greek slave (not by Powers), cannot be adhered to in the present day, without a universal howl of execration from the millions who suffer under it in the "pent-up Utica" of the great West.

There was very little change in the general features of the grocery market. Comparatively little was doing in the way of sales, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuations. The coffee market continues strong, and syrups, teas, sugars, rice, and most other goods in the list were also firmly held. Dry goods were quiet, almost to dulness, the inquiry being mainly confined to small orders to meet the immediate wants of the retail trade. Prices remain firm as previously quoted. No change was developed in the butter market. So far as choice grades were concerned, fair activity prevailed, but in the poorer sorts only a moderate amount of trading was done. Bagging remains dull at former rates. The cheese trade is reviving a little, and fine goods are working firmer. In New York there has recently been a sharp advance, and the tendency here seems to be in the same direction. Canned goods were moving on a liberal scale, for the season, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency in certain lines. Coal remains firm. The fish trade was reasonably active at unchanged prices. Dried fruits were but little inquired for, and quotations are almost nominal. Hides and leather met with a good demand, and the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained. There were no changes in the oil market. It is thought that the price of carbon has now "touched bottom," and at 22½@23c holders are firm. Lard and linseed were in fair request, and are tending higher. Turpentine was also quoted strong.

There was no particular change in the lumber market; trade is very quiet, and prices are without alteration. Iron and steel were quiet and steady, and dealers report a gradual improvement in the demand. Metals, nails, and naval stores, were dull and unchanged. The wool market is without new features; a few small orders are being received and filled by dealers, but, aside from this, the market was quiet. Hops were quiet and firm. Timothy seed was in good demand and firmer. Sales made at $3.30@3.70 for fair to choice. Other seeds were quiet and steady. There was a good inquiry for poultry to-day, and chickens were firm, being very scarce. Game was in moderate request. Green fruits met with a fair local demand. Cooperage was in fair request, and packers' descriptions were a trifle firmer. Pork barrels are quotable at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces at $1.65@1.75.

Highwines were quiet but firm at ½c advance, in sympathy with a quoted rise in New York. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88½c, and the market closed strong at that figure.

Dressed hogs were very quiet, but steady. Shippers were not anxious to buy, owing to the difficulty of procuring cars. Heavy lots sold at $4.50@4.60 per 100 lbs; chiefly at $4.60, which was an advance of 5c. Light hogs were entirely nominal at yesterday's quotations—$4.80@4.85. Sales were limited to 10 at $4.75; 461 at $4.60; 10 at $4.55; 50 at $4.50. Total, 531 head.

Provisions were moderately active, with little change in prices